FIRST EDITION.

HORACE AND ANDY.

A Comparison of their "Swinging Round the Circle" Speeches.

THE SAME OLD STORY OF 1866 REPEATED IN 1872.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, September 23.

The reading of the morning dispatches with the reports of Mr. Greeley's five speeches of the day has doubtless called to the mind of everyone the parallel performances of Andy Johnson in 1866. This suggestion of similarity prompted a brief examination of the reports which the telegraph gave of Mr. Johnson's celebrated tour. As all may not have at hand a file of papers of that day, a few extracts from the numerous utterances of the Tennessee perambulator may prove of interest, when set side by side with the sayings of the New York philosopher. If the comparison be such as to create an impression that Mr. Greeley draws his inspiration for this trip from the stores of wisdom then given to the public by Andy, it is entirely the fault of the record.

ANDY AT NEWARK, N. J., AUGUST 29, 1866.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY: I am proud to meet so many of the people of New Jersey here to-day, and still prouder to find that their feelings and sentiments are in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution. I rejoice, I am sure, that I have been permitted in my coming to New Jersey, to be satisfied at this uprising of the people. I am engaged in the same great work that you are engaged in, and that is to preserve the Constitution intact, and maintain this glorious Union of ours.

HORACE GREELEY AT TRENTON, N. J., SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.

CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY: In so far as your coming here indicates a personal interest in me, I thank you from my heart. If it also indicates an interest in the great Liberal movement, of which I am to some extent an exponent, and which, I trust, is destined to reunite our people in bonds of genuine sympathy, to build up the waste places resulting from the war, and to turn aside and efface the bitter memories of a few years back, I thank you still more heartily. That is all I desire to say now.

ANDY AT ST. LOUIS, SEPT. 9, 1866.

I have been traduced; I have been slandered; I have been maligned; I have been called Judas Iscariot, and all that. Now, my countrymen, here to-night, it is very easy to call a man "Judas," and cry out "traitor," but when he is called upon for argument and facts he is very often found wanting.

HORACE AT LANCASTER, SEPT. 18, 1872.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You see before you one who is just now the object of much vituperative denunciation. It is claimed that I have been secessionist, Know-Nothing, and even negro trader. Whatever seems likely to produce prejudice against me is freely uttered, without any regard to truth. I have repeatedly asked to refute these calumnies, but have thought it best not to attempt to do so, inasmuch as any denial I might make would fail to silence the tongue of slander.

ANDY AT HARRISBURG, SEPT. 14, 1866.

The charges of insurgation against me are well known. I care not for calumny, defamation and slander. I have lived for 57 years, and it is no new thing for me to be assailed by the enemies of the people. I will not be driven from the position I have occupied for the last 25 years by these defamers of a subsidized press.

AT DUNKIRK, SEPT. 5, 1866.

The charge of "traitor" is made against me. What reason had I to be a traitor?

AT WESTFIELD, N. Y., SEPT. 3, 1866.

To the pack of calumniators, traducers, and slanderers, and to the subsidized press, I say, I think you should prefer those whom you have tried, and who have proved true. Now, let me say one thing here just as I am introduced, and as I leave you, and that is: Why all this tirade? why all this slander? why all this vituperation in references to your own fellow-citizen and those connected with him?

ANDY AT DETROIT, SEPT. 4, 1866.

I fought the battle on the southern extreme, and now, when the circle is going around, we find men attacking the Union on the northern verge. That glorious Union can be destroyed in a different way from dividing it. You may have consolidation in the hands of a few.

HORACE AT HARRISBURG, SEPT. 18, 1872.

I fought the battle of impartial suffrage until the victory is won, and now I demand the pledge of the national government that every man now disfranchised be relieved by perfect amnesty. [Applause.] We find a clear promise of that amnesty in the platform of the Republican party of 1868. That promise has not yet been performed. I stand here to demand that it shall be.

ANDY AT ALTOONA, SEPT. 14, 1866.

We have just passed through a bloody and expensive war, but thank God the flag of the country yet counts thirty-six stars. I think the time has come when we should want permanent peace; but there seems to have been inaugurated in Congress a policy which, if persisted in, will result in another struggle. Should we continue civil strife? Should we not have peace? Are we prepared to see the Goddess of Liberty shrugging through fields of blood, and making her eternal exit.

HORACE AT HARRISBURG, SEPT. 18.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF HARRISBURG: * * * * We want genuine peace, and the complete restoration of fraternal relations. It is time for us to forget the animosities engendered by the war, and to kindle, instead of baleful passions, a feeling of universal love.

ANDY AT HARRISBURG, SEPT. 15, 1866.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF HARRISBURG: * * * * I earnestly plead for peace. Enough blood has been shed. Let us all unite in the charitable work of peace, in order to have a restored Union, that we may triumph and go forward on our career of national glory and prosperity.

ANDY AT TOLEDO, SEPT. 7, 1866.

If you will sustain me by holding my hands, the country shall pass though the fiery ordeal unimpaired. The Constitution, liberty, and government are on trial now. The time has come to return to the principles established by its founders.

HORACE AT HARRISBURG, SEPT. 18.

I am in favor of re-enfranchising all. Having done this, having buried the discords of the past, let us see if we cannot do away with the corruption which prevails so largely in our local, State, and national governments. It is for you to say through what instrumentalities this can be accomplished.

Thus a hasty glance through the reports of the speeches of the confederate, or coalition, standard bearer of 1866 seems to indicate that one noted portion of our political history is repeating itself. Mr. Greeley appears to have crossed the chasm which then separated him from Andy Johnson, and to have following closely in the footsteps of the notorious but unsuccessful Tennessean. Their labors should be recorded under the title of Autumn Leaves, or the September Wanderings of Andrew and Horace.

O. H. V.

GENERAL POLITICS.

THE Republicans of the Twelfth Missouri District unanimously nominated John F. Benjamin for Congress.

IN the Eleventh New York Congressional District, Clarkson N. Fatteu was renominated for Congress by the Democratic Liberals.

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL, the Labor Reform candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, declined in favor of Charles E. Buckalew.

CHARLES H. HORTON was nominated for Congress from the Eleventh New York District by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

THE Fifth Massachusetts District Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention nominated N. P. Banks as their candidate for Congress.

GEO. F. VERRY, of Worcester, Mass., was nominated by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans for Congressman from the Ninth District.

N. B. FORREST, the infamous and inhuman ex-rebel general, who ordered his colored prisoners to be shot and buried after they had surrendered, supports Greeley.

THE assertion of Mr. Jerry Black that "this world and the two adjacent" might be searched in vain for so poor a candidate as Greeley, seems to contain a truth that is now dawning upon the hitherto bewildered minds of the Liberals.

THERE was a large and enthusiastic Republican demonstration in Indianapolis, Indiana, yesterday. In the afternoon Gen. Butler, addressed a large audience at the Wigwam, and in the evening Secretary Boutwell, Senator Wade and several other prominent speakers made speeches.

TAMMANY primaries were held in New York last night in each Assembly district, to appoint delegates to the various nominating conventions. The primaries passed off quietly. Difficulty had been anticipated in the districts, especially Tweed's, in which the scats have recently been declared vacant, and filled up by new representatives.

YESTERDAY was made memorable in the annals of politics in Dayton, Ohio. Senator Wilson arrived there in the morning and made a brief speech at the Soldiers' Home. All the veterans were present, and greeted him enthusiastically. After dinner he addressed a large meeting at the fair grounds, and at night spoke over an hour to the largest meeting that ever assembled in that city. The torchlight procession was the largest ever seen there. Judge Allen made powerful speeches at the fair grounds, and at the Court House at night. Mr. Gunckle, Republican candidate for Congress, also made two strong speeches.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says:—"A good campaign story comes to us from a certain district not a hundred miles from this city. Not long since the Adventists were holding a camp meeting, and during his sermon the preacher announced that the world would come to an end in August. At this juncture a Democrat of many years' standing, who was present, fervently ejaculated, 'Amen!' The preacher continued, and soon repeated that the world was coming to an end in August, and again did the Democrat exclaim 'Amen!' At the conclusion of the meeting he was approached by one of the brethren, who asked him whether he was resigned to the decree. 'Resigned!' was the reply; 'anything to beat Grant!' Nobody need question the zeal of this convert. It is touching.

THE London *Times*, of the 13th, concludes an article on our Presidential election with these sentiments: "In such confusion of parties it is difficult to forecast anything with precision; but it may be assumed that the tendency of public opinion in the United States will continue to take the same direction it has taken ever since it was finally ascertained that the contest would be between General Grant and Mr. Greeley. The longer the candidates are before the country, the stronger will the conviction grow that the former, though decidedly not faultless, is not likely to go wildly wrong in foreign or domestic policy, while the latter is unfitted, almost as much by his merits as by his defects, for the guidance of affairs in a State where prudence, moderation and caution are so peculiarly needed."

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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NEW CASTLE.

The Beauty of its Location, its Business Houses and Manufactures.

The Court House and Jail—The Prison well Adapted as a School of Vice—The Synod of Erie—Washington and Jefferson College and its Prospects.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW CASTLE, September 30, 1872.

NEW CASTLE AND ITS LOCATION

In the location of this little city, there is much natural beauty. The Shenango and Neshannock creeks encircle it like a band of silver; whilst the hills crowned with trees stand out in bold relief and give a marked charm to the eye of the beholder. It seems well designed that the flat ground should give ample space for iron mills and furnaces, which send out their smoky columns, as well as room for the stores, hotels and places of business, whilst the high ground, clad in verdure, should invite for building residences away from the smoke and dust. Its eight or ten churches, neat school houses as well as solid business blocks point toward culture, wealth and enterprise. It has certainly before it a prosperous future, if the present status attained is any criterion. It is the county seat of a large and influential county. In politics it can point to a fair record for some of its sons. It has now within its limits some names that will do honor to the fair records of our western activity. For many reasons it might be said that the county can push itself into a proud place among its sister counties of our great State west of the Alleghenies.

THE COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

But it is not all brightness and beauty and progress that are betokened to the visitor who will look far enough. To the philanthropist who will visit its jail, there is a picture presented, which, to say the least, is not a pleasing one. Whilst the Court House is a neat and well-built structure, the Jail, in its rear, is simply a disgrace to the county. Small, dark and fearfully out of repair; it seems to be acknowledged as only an excuse for something which is felt to be deeply needed. It has been reported upon unfavorably by a number of the grand jurors of the county. They have said in their official utterances for a number of years, that it was unfit for the proper and safe detention of prisoners. Its structure is not suited to its purpose. Its ventilation is very imperfect. It presents no opportunity to keep the man who is detained simply as a witness, in the manner that he should be kept by a great county, against whose laws he has committed no offence, and for whose interests he is compelled to remain locked up. It affords but little opportunity for the sheriff, however desirous he may be, to keep the dangerous and guilty offender safely, or from daily contact with the less dangerous and less guilty. Its provisions for perfect isolation of its female inmates from its male prisoners are imperfect; thus placing undue responsibility upon its keepers. It is a sad fact that no public religious services are had within its walls for the benefit of the prisoners. It might come within the province, privilege and duty of the Young Men's Association, or if no such organization, within the prerogatives and obligations of the local ministry, to point the erring therein occasionally to something better and nobler than card-playing and idleness.

A PRISON REFORM NEEDED.

This neglect is by no means peculiar to this jail. There are many jails in our great State where the spiritual wants of those confined are sadly neglected. It is high time that our whole country was aroused to a closer inspection of its places of primary detention. Many young men would be saved to an honorable life, who are by neglect here permitted to drift hopelessly into the criminal ranks. This jail of Lawrence county has been spoken of because its wants are officially annulled to be great. It is to be hoped that the plans for an extension of the jail which were exhibited to the writer, may be very soon carried into effect. However, it would be better to tear down entirely, and erect a building suited for its purpose, fully and in accordance with the progress of the county.

THE SYNOD OF ERIE.

Your reporter noticed many black coats and high hats, worn by gentlemen who seemed to have an air of business and dignity about them, but yet who were evidently not natives of the place. You know there is always something about a man that tells whether he is at home or abroad. On enquiry, it was found that the Presbyterian Synod of Erie was in session in Dr. D. X. Junkins' church, of which he himself was made Moderator by acclamation. This is an important and influential body of one hundred and fifty members. As the writer dropped into the church, it was soon made evident that they were making their discussion very practical. You know it is often said that they agree to get together to hear themselves talk; but to-day the question before the house, was the duty of the Synod to the educational institutions of high grade within its limits.

The speech of Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., in the interests of Washington and Jefferson College, was able, eloquent and earnest. It showed that his heart was alive to its claims upon the Synod, and all people of our Western district. As he rehearsed its history, its influence in religion, law, politics and commerce, its location and prospects it was evident that the appeal was gaining a hold upon his hearers. His request met the approval of the body, as was well shown in the series of resolutions drawn by Dr. Swift and concurred in by the Synod. Thus the initiative step was taken to help forward the work so well begun. Let similar ecclesiastical bodies contiguous do likewise.

Other questions calculated to keep the church abreast of the age, were well discussed. To-morrow evening there will a Sun Anniversary meeting, at which Dr. Bittenger will give the old reformer his due merit and help to keep alive that spirit which is more marked with public justice and pure religion than mere sentimentality.

BEHIND THE BARS.

CHERRY TREE, PA.

Greeley Meeting at Cherry Tree, Indiana County—Three Counties Need One Dining Room—The Political Outlook.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHERRY TREE, October 1, 1872.

THREE COUNTIES IN ONE ROOM.

Pursuant to extensive notice given by large posters put up throughout the country, the friends of Greeley, Brown and Buckalew, scattered throughout Indiana, Cambria and Clearfield counties, met in "joint mass meeting" at Cherry Tree, this being a central and accessible point. It being a little cool out of doors, the meeting convened in the dining room of an unfinished dwelling near by. A considerable portion of the audience were Republicans.

THE SPEECHES.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Sloan and Clark, both of Indiana, Pa. Mr. Sloan started out by calling the administration "robbers," "thieves," corrupt men," &c., spending the greater part of his time in chewing over the old accusations against Hartranft, accusing him of robbing the Treasury, &c., notwithstanding these accusations have all been proved false, over and over again. The speaker closed his speech by saying anything derogatory to the character of Mr. Buckalew. Evidently the speaker is of Democratic stock, and disloyalty is all right in his eyes—also, any application of law that will give his party the advantage, even though it imply positive contradiction.

After some reference to the mismanagement of Indiana county affairs, Mr. Sloan yielded the floor to Silas M. Clark, who said he saw many Republicans before him and would not abuse them. He then started off on a eulogium on Horace Greeley, representing him as a great man. He said he had not always thought well of Greeley, but the bone to regard to which they differed had been settled forever. They were dead issues, which did not concern us now. He claimed that at present Greeley and the Democratic party are entirely agreed. What more wants, the other wants. He said they had abused each other all their lives, but that was over now. It seemed strange for Democrats to vote for a Republican, but Republicans were voting for Democrats, and they claimed the same right. The speaker claimed that Grant holds the Presidency as a perquisite for his friends and for personal purposes. He was a good soldier, but no statesman, and he would not vote him in &c. There was not a cheer given for either of the candidates. Both Speakers and hearers acted as if they expected to be defeated at the elections.

EVENING MEETING AND SPEAKERS.

The meeting reassembled in the evening in the same place, and was addressed by S. M. Clark and Gen. Sloeum. The former repeated the Hartranft slanders, and the latter put in a plea in behalf of his brethren of the south, who, because they failed to destroy the Government, are entitled to a "general amnesty."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Judging from what we see and hear, the people of this region are not yet ready to hand the Government over to those who have proved themselves its bitter enemies, and done its worst to accomplish its overthrow.

All the true Republicans of this region will vote for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, notwithstanding the harangues of the opposition. The Greeley Republicans about here are a feeble people, and very few in number

Yours in good hope of the election of the whole Republican ticket.

C.

Man Accidentally Shot Dead.

The Cleveland *Herald*, of Thursday, says: For some time past it seems that sheep belonging to Pr. Streator, of East Cleveland, have been greatly worried by dogs. Tuesday two young men, one of them a nephew of Dr. S., and by name Oscar Streator, had been waiting for the dogs, and were armed with shot guns. They kept guard all day, and Oscar Streator returning after tea, saw a dog running along and believing that it jumped at him, shot at it. The shot was followed by the exclamation of "My God!" Young Streator then ran to the house of a neighbor and said he was afraid he had shot a man. The neighbor went out and found a dead man, named Abe Henderson, in a dying condition. Dying soon after, his body was removed to a hall, and the facts were reported at the Central Station with a request that the Coroner should be notified. This was done. Meantime Streator has given himself up in East Cleveland.

Later.—On Wednesday morning the Coroner held an inquest, and after the hearing of the evidence Oscar Streator was fully exonerated from all blame. It is a very sad occurrence, and beyond measure regretted by all concerned.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Grand Republican Mass Convention.

Immense Day and Torchlight Processions.

Eloquent Addresses in the Afternoon and Evening.

[Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUTLER, PA., October 3, 1872.

The Republicans of Butler county held a grand mass Convention to-day, and a grand success it was. About ten o'clock delegations from all directions began to arrive, and by twelve o'clock the old town was so crowded that the Marshal found it almost impossible to form. After parading the principal streets the procession broke ranks and adjourned for dinner. In the afternoon eloquent addresses were made by J. W. F. White, Esq., Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin and others. Fully three thousand of the honest yeomanry of this county listened to the speeches, and were satisfied. Not since the Lincoln campaign of 1864 has this county been so thoroughly aroused, and it can be safely put down at 500 majority for Hartranft and 1,000 for Grant. To-night a very fine torchlight procession paraded the streets and several fine speeches were made. The latch-strings of the good old citizens of this borough are out to their whole length, and hundreds were fed by the citizens. Notwithstanding the great preparations made to entertain those who came to the Convention, the crowd so much exceeded the expectations of those having it in charge, that the chairman of the County Committee found it necessary to telegraph to your city this morning for ten barrels of bread, to feed them. Look out for old Butler; she will do her duty.

MERCER COUNTY.

Republicans in Convention at Mercer.

Parade in the Morning and Torchlight Procession at Night.

Speeches by Eminent Gentlemen from Home and Abroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MERCER, PA., October 3, 1872.

One of the grandest political demonstrations ever witnessed in Mercer county came off at this place to-day. Long before the hour announced for the meeting the delegations commenced to arrive, and continued until every township in the county was represented. They came in carriages, wagons, on horseback and on foot. The parade took place at eleven o'clock, and was decidedly a grand affair. After going over the route laid down in the programme, the mass Convention was called to order and most eloquently and effectively addressed by distinguished gentlemen from home and abroad. In the evening there was one of the finest torchlight processions it has ever been my fortune to behold. It certainly surpassed anything before attempted in this part of the State. Clubs from West Middlesex, Sharon, Greenville, Wheatland and Mercer were in line—all handsomely uniformed and bearing torches. Mercer county is still alive to the importance of carrying the State for Hartranft, Mercur, Allen and the whole ticket, and will do her duty on Tuesday next.

L.

THE ELECTIONS.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, October 3.—Thirty-four counties heard from give Smith a majority of 19,631.

AUGUSTA, October 3.—The official count gives the Democrats the following majorities in the counties named: Richmond, 745; Wilkes, 1,079; Morgan, 150; Muscogee, 700.

The State will give over 30,000 Democratic majority. Some of the strongest Republican counties have been heard from; only one so far gives Walker, Republican, a majority of 456.

ATLANTA, October 3.—Returns received at the office of the Atlanta *Constitution* give majorities for Smith, Democrat, in the following counties: Tallaferro, 309; Wilkes, 1,077; Monroe, 700; Baldwin, 700; Putnam, 770; Richmond, 740; Whitefield, 186; Dougherty, 321; DeKalb, 808; Morgan, 179; Wilkinson, 800; Schley, 204; McDuffie, 330; Sumter, 300; Traup, 100; Coweta, 250; Brooks, 216; Randolph, 295; Quitman, 127; Campbell, 380; Macon, 900; Baldwin, 900; Butts, 242; Burke, 600; Floyd, 960; Jones, 800; Clark, 512; Newton, 173; Gordon, 980; Mitchell, 143; Terrell, 310; Talbot, 144; Murray, 208; Clayton, 420; Fulton, 1,350; Cobb, 800; Houston, 62; Bibb, 1,800; Lee, 175; Warren, 300; Munroe, 700; Barlow, 823; Clay, 50; Chatham, 2,940; Upson, 610; Henry, 134; Taylor, 100; Pike, 595; Stone Mountain, 50.

Forty-nine counties give Smith 27,827 majority. Walker, Republican, has a majority in McIntosh county of 454, and in Thomas, 256, making a total in both counties of 710.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 3.—Returns received from sixty counties in every portion of the State foot up Democrats over 24,000 majority. The seventy-six counties yet to hear from will increase the majority to 40,000. Twiggs county gives a Republican majority of 300, and Greene county 111. Out of sixty counties heard from four have gone Republican. Enthusiastic Democrats claim the State by 50,000 majority.

ATLANTA, October 3.—The following are the majorities for Smith in the counties named: Hall, 914; Milton, 523; Lowndes, 197; Rockdale, 304; Houston, 183; Hancock, 150; Oglethorpe, 569; Catoosa, 344; Barlow, 1,008; Whitefield, 370.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Collision in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 3.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern train from the west, due here at 10:55 last night, while passing through the yards in this city, collided with a freight train, completely demolishing the engine of the freight train, and badly scalding Engineer John Cummins. One end of the rear sleeping coach on the passenger train was considerably damaged. None of the passengers were injured.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 3.—Yesterday forenoon, at Lyons, a farmer's team ran away, throwing the man out of the wagon and killing him instantly.

In the afternoon a relative, named Fox, drove the run-away team to the village for the purpose of procuring a coffin for the deceased, and in crossing the Central Railroad track the locomotive collided with the wagon, and Fox and the horses were killed. The locomotive and two or three cars were thrown into a ditch. No person on the train was injured.

This morning a passenger on the 9:20 train for this city, while standing on the platform of a car, lost his balance and fell just as the train was on the bridge over the Clyde river. He fell into the water.

THE INDIANS.

Treaty with the Shoshones.

SOUTH PASS, October 2.—Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, and Thos. K. Cree, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived here from the Shoshones and Cennock Indian agency to-day, *en route* for the East, *via* Bryan. They effected a treaty with the Shoshones Indians, by which they cede some half million acres of their reservation to the Government. The land thus ceded is situated at Hamilton City, and consists in part of the sweet Water gold belt and mining region, and a large extent of valuable farming and grazing country. The terms of the agreement were perfectly satisfactory to the Indians, and highly advantageous to the Government.

CINCINNATI.

May Jubilee Festival—Success of the Exposition.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—The Finance Committee of the May jubilee festival, which Theodore Thomas is to lead in this city in the first week of next May, resolved to-day to raise $50,000 as a guaranty fund. The festival is to last six days, the last one to be devoted to a picnic.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPOSITION.

The attendance at the Exposition is very large. It will number half a million visitors, and realize one hundred thousand dollars, which will leave a small balance after the expenses are paid.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Turf.

NASHVILLE, October 3.—First race, Association purse $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5; Hollywood 1, 1, 1; Quartermaster, 2, 2, 2; Double-Out, 3, 3, 3; time 1:46¼, 1:45¼, and 1:46.

Second race, Association purse, $200, mile and a half dash; Frogtown 1; Euchre, 2; Flush, 3; Graham McNary, 4; time 1:43¼.

Later.—On Wednesday morning the Coroner held an inquest, and after the hearing of the evidence Oscar Streator was fully exonerated from all blame. It is a very sad occurrence, and beyond measure regretted by all concerned.

THE OLD WORLD.

A Conservative M. P. on the Alabama Claims Settlement—The Fire at Escurial Under Control—The Pope Predicting the Triumph of the Church.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, October 3.—The Right Honorable Charles Adderley, Conservative, a member of Parliament, addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Bursley last night. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the work of the Geneva tribunal and settlement of the disputes between England and America, and said the prosperity of the world depended upon a cordial understanding between the two nations. England had made great sacrifices to terminate a state of semi-alienation and relieve the anxiety of Canada. In conclusion, he said the settlement of difficulties arising out of the depredations of Confederate privateers, had been dearly purchased by England, and maintained that the parties who fitted out those vessels, and made fortunes at the risk of the honor of the country, ought to bear the burden of the award of the Geneva tribunal.

FRANCE.

MARINE NEWS.

HAVRE, October 3.—The steamship France left Havre Sunday last for New York, and put back the following day, having sustained some damage in her machinery.

The Ville de Paris, of the same line, will leave here for New York on the 5th instant, carrying the passengers of the France.

The steamship Washington, from New York, has arrived.

SPAIN.

THE FIRE AT ESCURIAL.

MADRID, October 3.—The fire brigade sent from this city has arrived at Escurial. Through its exertions the flames have been checked, and although the fire is still burning, it has been confined to that part of the palace in which the library is located. A great quantity of books and manuscripts has been removed, and there are hopes of saving the entire library, but in a damaged condition.

ITALY.

THE POPE PREDICTING THE TRIUMPH OF THE CHURCH.

ROME, October 3.—The Pope, in replying to a deputation which visited him on the anniversary of the taking of the plebiscitum in Rome, declared that the triumph of the Church would assuredly come, if not in his lifetime, in that of his successors.

AUSTRIA.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUDGET.

PESTH, October 3.—The Austrian delegation has finally voted the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, including the appropriation for the secret service, without amendment.

NEW YORK.

Escape of Convicts from Sing Sing—Arrested for Libeling the Steamer Pioneer—Meeting of American Bible Union—Testing the Constitutionality of the Income Tax—Swindling Gas Companies.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1872.

INDIAN VISITORS.

A delegation of thirty-three Sioux arrived in the city last evening from Philadelphia. They will proceed to Boston in a few days, and thence to St. Louis.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

Captain F. L. Norton, formerly of the Cuban steamer Pioneer, yesterday caused the arrest of Messrs. Ward and Shepard, ship brokers of this city, for the unjust libeling of that steamer at Newport. Norton claims that the libel, which is based on a mortgage claim against the vessel, was effected to more effectually enable the United States authorities to proceed against the Pioneer.

MEETING OF AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

The annual meeting of the American Bible Union was held here yesterday. Reports were made as to the condition of the Union, and at the evening session addresses were delivered by Rev. D. L. Hodge, of the Mariners' Temple, Dr. A. N. Burlingham, of St. Louis, and others.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE INCOME TAX.

Forty suits began in the State courts, to test the constitutionality of the income tax, brought by the United States courts, are to be made a test case before Judge Woodruff in a few days.

SWINDLING GAS COMPANIES.

The experts appointed by the Board of Audit to scrutinize gas bills, report that all the gas companies have brought enormous bills against the city for supply gas.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

Two convicts named Joseph Kingsland and Nicholas Kelley escaped from Sing Sing prison a night or two ago, and have not yet been recaptured.

OBITUARY.

Francis Lieber, a well known publicist, died of heart disease in this city yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS.

General Franz Siegel on the Nomination of Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct.—The *Journal* to-morrow will publish a letter from Gen. Franz Siegel, addressed to Gen. Sturm and others, of this city, in which he characterizes the nomination of Mr. Greeley at the Cincinnati Convention as the most surprising and bare-faced trick that ever occurred in American politics, and says: If those who have been sincere in their efforts would tell the truth, they must acknowledge that their first impressions, after the corrupt thing was done, was as bad and demoralizing as their last will be after the November election. That first impression was a spontaneous, national and moral revolt against a political coup d'etat, long prepared in darkness, and executed with the most unscrupulous dexterity. It would be a mortal blow to the republic if not disavowed, frowned down, and voted down by the masses of the American people; because, if successful in its ends and aims, it would glorify political apostacy and inaugurate the maxim that political parties in a republic can be formed by bargained in darkness, and executed with the most unscrupulous dexterity. It would be a mortal blow to the republic if not disavowed, frowned down, and voted down by the masses of the American people; because, if successful in its ends and aims, it would glorify political apostacy and inaugurate the maxim that political parties in a republic can be formed by bargained in darkness, and executed with the most unscrupulous elements simply on the strength of and potence of a political pronunciamento called a platform. It would sanction any alliance under any pretext even with a foreign enemy, for the simple purpose of rushing into power, and exhibit the mortifying spectacle of a Government based on equality of spoils, the liberty of inconstancy, and the fraternity of the rat and cat.

ALBANY.

Straight-Out Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, October 3.—The Straight-Out Democratic Convention met here to-day. Jno. J. Allen, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the Convention to order, and made a few remarks. He referred to the history of the Democratic party, which in times past, he said, had been the party of the people. The Baltimore Convention failed to give them a candidate. Then they had to go to Louisville to make a nomination. Those who were attempting to turn the party over to their enemies had nominated a man who was always the *enemy of Democracy*. He had placed Grant in the Presidential chair.

On motion, Rutger C. Miller was appointed Chairman.

A full electoral ticket was selected, including Peter Gelsey, Jno. A. Goodlet and Geo. Sprague, at large. Resolutions in support of O'Conor and Adams and the Louisville platform were adopted. Twenty-seven delegates were present.

A motion for the nomination of a ticket for State officers was rejected by 12 to 15. Adjourned *sine die*.

COLUMBUS.

Masonic.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 3.—The Masonic bodies completed their session to-day. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons completed their election of officers by electing Flabeus J. Phillips, of Georgetown, Grand Treasurer, and and James Nesbitt, of Troy, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Commandery elected E. T. Carson, of Cincinnati; Right Eminent Grand Commander; Charles C. Kiefer, of Dayton, Deputy Grand Commander; Alexander Lewis, of Lancaster, Generalissimo; David Atwater, of Massillon, Captain General; Lucius, of Mount Vernon, Senior Warden; Leander Burdick, of Toledo, Junior Warden; Jonathan Case Clevk, of Cincinnati, Grand Prelate; Peter Thatcher, of Cleveland, Grand Treasurer; Jas. Nesbitt, of Troy, Grand Recorder; Justice S. Wilson, of Wibana, Grand Standard Bearer; Benjamin D. Babcock, of Cleveland, Grand Sword Bearer; Jos. C. Culbertson, of Columbus, Grand Warden, and Jacob Randall, of Waynesville, Grand Guard.

The Commandery and Royal Arch Masons adjourned to meet in Toledo on the second Tuesday in September, 1873.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—The United States steamer Wabash, is at Plymouth, England.

—Dispatches from India say it is rumored that a Russian force is marching on Khiva.

—The rinderpest has appeared in Tangfoss Parish, West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

—Carl Schurz arrived in Washington yesterday, and had a long consultation with the Liberal leaders.

—The twelfth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association was opened yesterday.

—The Staffordshire (England) iron masters have reduced the prices of finished iron two pounds per ton.

—Alden Marson, of East Pittson, Mass., was killed in an altercation with his son John, on Wednesday evening, during a drunken row.

—Patrick Kelly and Albert Ringler, injured by a boiler explosion in Fulton & Co.'s rolling mill, at Norristown, Pa., died on Wednesday.

—Rev. Benjamin R. Hoyt, the oldest ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England, died Tuesday at his residence in Salem, Mass.

THE CAPITAL.

Meeting of American and British Mixed Claims Commission—Claims Disposed Of—Weather Probabilities—Examination for Clerkships—Extending the Capitol Grounds—Conscience Money from Germany.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes, and thence southward and eastward over the Middle and New England States, clearing and clear weather, northerly to westerly winds; in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, southerly to westerly winds and partly clearing weather on the upper lakes, and in the northwest fresh northerly to easterly winds, veering on Lake Michigan to southerly, with cloudy weather on Friday; in the South Atlantic States, reduced pressure, warm and clear weather, and light southerly to northerly winds.

MEETING OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The American and British Mixed Claims Commission was in continuous session to-day from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M., and transacted a large amount of business. After closing the proofs in a large number of cases on the part of claimants, and extending the time in others, the following cases were disposed of: In the claim of Charles Mayhew vs. the United States, No. 172, on motion of the United States counsel to dismiss, a decision was rendered as follows: The acts complained of not having been committed between April 13th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, the memorial is dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The following claims of demurrer by the agent and counsel of the United States were disallowed: Thos. Grant vs. United States, No. 211; S. & R. Roberts vs. United States, No. 344; Thos. N. Crosse vs. United States, No. 350; E. G. Warrenford vs. United States, No. 351; T. H. Rallason vs. United States, No. 358, and R. Aiken vs. United States, No. 375.

EXTENDING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has concluded to purchase squares of ground north and south of the Capitol to the extent of the appropriation made during the late session of Congress. A further appropriation will be necessary to complete the purchase to the limits designed.

EXAMINATION FOR CLERKSHIPS.

The board of examiners for the Treasury Department will soon hold a competitive examination for the purpose of filling upward of forty vacancies in first class clerkships. About fifty candidates will be examined each day, making nearly two hundred and fifty in all.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Twenty-two thousand dollars and some cents, the proceeds of the sale of coin received from conscience-striken individuals in Hamburg, Germany, were to-day credited to the conscience fund by the Treasurer of the United States.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There were few visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day. Among those who had interviews with the president, was Mr. Mori, Japanese Charge De Affaires, accompanied by several of his countrymen.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., October 3, 1872.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., October 3, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Davenport	2	6	0	0
St. Louis	6	7	0	0
Pittsburgh	1	6	0	0
Cincinnati	3	9	0	0
Memphis	5	11	0	0
Vicksburg	4	10	0	0
Shreveport	2	11	0	0
Nashville	0	10	0	0
N. Orleans	13	8	0	0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Serv. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—River three feet nine inches; falling slowly.

EVANSVILLE, October 3.—Clear and warm; mercury 58 to 70. River fallen two inches.

DOWN.—Ella Hughes, 8 A. M.; Evansville, 1 P. M.; Dick Johnson, 2; B. H. Hunt, 4; Umpire, 5. Up.—Fayette, 9 A. M.; James E. Rankin, 5 P. M. All with fair trips. Business fairly active.

LOUISVILLE, October 3.—River falling; 10 inches in chute; less than 18 inches on Portland bar; 20 inches to Evansville; 40 to Cincinnati. The New Albany ferry boats have stopped on account of the Portland bar.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Arrived—Mountaineer, Missouri River; Jasper and Keithsburg, Rock Island; Bella, Memphis; Memphis. Departed—Clinton and Sheridan, Paul; Colorado, Vicksburg; Kelley and barges, New Orleans; St. Louis, Memphis; Clarksville, Arkansas River. River falling slowly, clear; very warm.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—Arrived—Shannon, Louisville; Charles Robbman, St. Louis. No departures. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, October 3.—Clear and warm. River rising slowly. Arrived—Belle Lee, New Orleans; Batesville, Arkansas river. Departed—Dexter, St. Louis; Henry Ames, and John Kyle, last night, St. Louis.

A STRANGE CASE

A Death which Puzzles the Life Insurance Agents.

About three months ago a man named Nadra, living in the northeastern part of the city, called upon Mr. Ten Winkle, a life insurance agent, and stating that his life was already insured for $5

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115¼.

GOVERNOR NOYES, of Ohio, after an extended speaking tour in this State, says if it gives the Republican State ticket 5,000 majority next Tuesday, Grant's majority will reach 50,000. We believe this, and cite it as an incentive to hard work every hour until the election is ended on Tuesday.

THE *Post* is out in full feather against the *Presbyterian Banner*. A week ago, when the *Banner* criticised Hartranft, it was all right. Now when it shows that Buckalew is anything but the right style of a man, it is all wrong. The *Post* would have done wisely to have held back, just a little.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* is discussing the public history of General Grant, in long and wearisome editorials. It has got down to the period when he was Secretary of War, *ad libitum*, and sometime during the coming year, it will get down to his Presidential days. The design of this discussion is to make votes against Grant.

IT NOW turns out that Yerkes did swear to his second statement, and the trouble with the opposition press is to get over his testimony. It is claimed that those who bore testimony to the fact that he did not sign the other affidavit, were simply referring to the photographic copies. This original idea, it is unnecessary to say, is put forth by the *Post*.

THE Philadelphia *Press* pronounces, with rare modesty, a speech Forney is delivering in Ohio, "one of the most remarkable and brilliant contributions to the literature of the campaign." Republicans hereabouts have their own opinion of the wisdom and courtesy of the Ohio committee inviting Forney to speak in that State, and thereby giving him a quasi endorsement, when he could not obtain a Republican audience in Pennsylvania. It is a studied insult to the Republican organization of this State, and was probably manœuvered in some underhand way by Forney himself.

MR. GREELEY gave expression to a political fact in his Whig almanac for 1849, when he said: "We believe there has never been an instance under the Federal Constitution, under which a President has been elected of adverse politics to those of the Speaker of the House *last before chosen*." That which was true up to 1849 has been true since. Blaine is the Speaker "last before chosen," and his politics are not adverse to those of the President. If the omen and the precedent are good for anything, they assure the re-election of General Grant.

WE ASK the people not to forget who are the virtuous Reformers who are seeking power at their hands to purify our State Government. One is McClure,—the most notoriously corrupt man in our Commonwealth. Another is Paine, whose charter was taken from him, because he sold medical diplomas to persons ignorant of medicine. Another is John W. Forney, who swore he and his business man had $6,000 of Evans' stolen money. Another is Wallace,—the coffee-pot naturalization man. Last, but not least, Buckalew, the aristocrat and disloyalist. Do you want them to rule over you?

THE depopulation of Alsace and Lorraine by those who decline to relinquish their French citizenship and assume the responsibilities of German citizenship, the cable reports to be going on upon an immense scale. It is well to bear in mind the fact that the German law permits foreigners to own property in Germany, and that the French subjects who leave the newly-annexed province cannot be compelled to sell their houses or farms. The rule is absolute, however, that the inhabitants who choose to continue French must leave the territory. It is estimated that upwards of ninety thousand Alsatians will take up their residence in the French city of Nancy alone, while large numbers will go to other places. The cable reports state 18,000 persons have left Metz within the past fortnight, reducing the population of the city more than one-half.

THE Providence *Journal*, edited by Senator Anthony, pays a graceful tribute to the memory of Garrett Davis, a garrulous man, often wrong-headed, but always honest to his convictions of duty. The *Journal* relates this incident:

Once, when debate in the Senate ran fast and furious, some sweeping remarks were made impugning the loyalty of a class to which Mr. Davis belonged, whether southerners or slaveholders. Davis took it in personal dudgeon, and replied with vindictive energy, showering the blows right and left. In the midst of the debate, Mr. Lane, of Indiana, obtained the floor, and disclaimed any personal application of the offensive remarks, which had been made by some other Senator. He knew of a conspicuous exception. And with a few masterly touches, he drew the picture of a vigorous old man, much beyond the age of military service, but with a heart full of devotion to the Union and an arm still strong enough to wield a weapon in its defence, who shouldered his musket and marched twenty miles to volunteer, to the relief of some point threatened by a rebel force in Kentucky, "and his name was Garrett Davis." The furious old man was pacified, and the unpleasant scene ended.

WHEN Fred. Hassaurek was bargaining for that $30,000 to sell the German vote of Ohio to the Republicans, he thus attempted to encourage the negotiation:

As a stump speaker, I am worth a great deal more than Schurz. He must prepare himself and write out his speeches before he wishes to take the stand. I can speak at any time, and on the spur of the moment, so that should I follow him about on his stumping tour, I could reply to his speeches at once and render them nugatory.

The Republicans could not be induced to "put up" the required sum, so the orator sold his wares to the Democrats. The *Post* of yesterday publishes a translation of his speech at Birmingham on Wednesday night, prepared in advance, in which this magnificent spouter interpolated "cheers," "laughter", "applause," etc. Hassaurek some weeks ago made a carefully prepared speech near Cincinnati, and sent advance copies to leading papers. One of them counted over the "applause," "cheers," etc., with which Hassaurek interrupted himself, and put the number at 173. He was not so enthusiastic in the report he furnished the *Post*, and only gave himself a dozen or two of boosts.

HORACE GREELEY, in one of his Pennsylvania speeches, denounced the use of money at elections, and insulted the people of North Carolina and Maine by the assertion that they were bought up. In 1868 Horace Greeley was a member of the Republican National Committee. He then offered a resolution that not less than $430,000 should be raised for election purposes, and assigned the quota of contributions to be made to each of eight States. And now he prates about the use of money at elections. In regard to his slander on the people of Maine, Speaker Blaine put a quietus on it, in his Indiana speech a few days ago. Mayor Hall, of New York, not long ago, wrote a letter on Greeley, in which he indulged in this interesting reminiscence:

"When Horace and I were Whigs together, years ago, at caucuses held 'to raise money'—generally held, as they should be, at the houses of rich men, and assisted (as they always ought to be, and were) by nice suppers to Horace's great delight)—by nice suggestions about —I have heard rougher suggestions from this cleanly the use of that money from this cleanly shaved Pharisee of a politician (H. G.) than I have heard at any Democratic caucus."

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, in his canvass for Congress in Tennessee, finds the hanging of Mrs. Surratt a sore trouble with the ex-confederates whose votes he is soliciting. In a recent speech he declared that he knew nothing of the recommendation for mercy to Mrs. Surratt by the majority of the court-martial, and that "a fellow named Mussey, who was at the White House, prevented Miss Surratt reaching him, the President, with her appeal." General Mussey, who is now a respectable lawyer in Washington, and at the time was acting as private secretary to the President, having been brought from Nashville by Johnson, furnishes the facts to the Washington *Star*. He states that Johnson did know of the recommendation for mercy, as it was a prominent part of the court's record. On July 5th, 1865, two days before the execution, Johnson took the papers, ordered Mussey to allow no one to disturb him, and was occupied about two hours in examining them. He came out and told Mussey he had approved the death sentences, which were to take effect in two days. The secretary suggested that the time was very short, but with no effect but an imperative order to allow no one to disturb him, referring all suitors on new evidence to Gen. Holt. Many attempts were made to see Johnson, but Gen. Mussey prevented them, according to positive orders. Miss Surratt was at the White House on Friday, saw Mussey, but the latter could do nothing. All through, according to Gen. Mussey, Mr. Johnson acted as if he had fully made up his mind to execute all the prisoners. This is of no special moment except as a part of the history of the assassination.

THE address issued by Russell Errett, Esq., Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, is a note of warning in good season. It points out that a corruption fund of $100,000 has been borrowed from New York, with which to carry the State for the Democracy. It seems that they have made large preparations for systematic frauds in every county where they deem it safe to do so. He states that the northern tier of counties are to be turned over to New York politicians, the relics of the Tammany ring to be filled, of course, with fraudulent voters and repeaters. Also, special editions of the New York *Tribune* and Philadelphia *Press* are being prepared, full of falsehoods, for circulation in the closing days of the canvass. Such, in brief, is the programme. Fraudulent naturalizations, corruption money, and the influx of New York repeaters. Let us ask,—are the people of Allegheny county,—*any of them*, willing to support an organization that so shamelessly follows out such a gigantic system of fraud? Are we willing to be borne down by New York roughs? Are we willing to have our right of choice, as to our State officers, bought away by New York money? Are we willing to have our privileges *lied* away, by sheets, that have deserted our cause? Are we willing to have McCLURE come into influence, as the power behind the throne? We are confident not. Then work from this to the day of election. Be on the alert to discover any attempts at wrong; but especially in this county, to call out and have rightly cast, every Republican vote. We want only what is honest and right. That we must have at all hazards.

PREPARATION FOR FRAUDS.

Senator Wallace made for himself a reputation, a few years ago, as the manager of the canvass in which coffee-pot naturalization papers were so abundantly used. It now seems that he has not forgotton his old tricks, but is preparing a a wholesale system of frauds, whereby he hopes to carry the State,—or in any event the Legislature. The secret of the diffusion of forged naturalization papers in Clarion county is, that Wallace is anxious to make sure of a member there, whose success is now thought to be endangered. So in various counties. It is known that the Democracy have developed a system of frauds, and stand ready to put them in execution. In other counties, the Liberals, under the lead of the notorious McClure, are busy at the same beautiful work. The address of Russell Errett, mentions these counties, and shows that the whole arrangement is the result of a consultation among the leaders of the Liberals and Democrats, held a few days since in Philadelphia.

This points out the duty of Republicans. Fraud, perjury, vituperation and falsehood, have been the means used or resolved on for the defeat of our State ticket. It cannot succeed, unless Republicans prove recreant to their trust. We cannot think this will, in any considerable degree, prove the case. The attainment of the Democracy to power has been attended by reckless and extravagant expenditures of the public moneys. The people have been compelled to sorrowfully foot exorbitant bills, and to thrust them out of power to save the State from misrule. As affairs now stand, no man would dare prophecy the extent to which the evil results of elevating Buckalew, McClure and company to power would go. McClure is probably the most conscienceless scoundrel in the State to-day. Yet he aims through Buckalew at power. They must and will be defeated.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING.

The meeting this evening, at the Academy of Music, promises to be the grandest of its kind ever held in this county. The call was originated and circulated by the business men, and represents in the list of signers, the most substantial and intelligent business firms in our city. It would be interesting were it proper and convenient to compute the amount of wealth represented in the list of signers. We believe it involves the bulk of the business and manufacturing wealth of our city. More than this, each signature represents parties who are not active politicians, and who are intelligent and moral, and not disposed to be imposed upon by specious pretexts. These men, comprising our best citizens, meet to-night to declare their confidence in our great national leader, Grant, and the head of our State ticket, Hartranft. Their judgment is reliable, and we assure those who have been hesitant in the face of the vehement falsehoods that have been hurled against General Hartranft, that they can safely follow the leadership of such persons as have signed their names to the call for the meeting. We hope all such will attend the meeting, for business men, not politicians, will talk to-night. They will get such an estimate of the situation as no mere political speaker could possibly give.

No one will doubt the thorough propriety of this meeting. No election has been held for years which more largely involved the business interests of the country than that now pending. It is of the utmost consequence that the stability and confidence now existing in business circles, because of the well-defined policy of the Government, should be maintained. In the struggle to do this, it is useless to disguise the fact that the hopes of the opposition centre in their ability to carry successfully the election in this State on Tuesday next. It is equally useless to argue, as do some Republicans, that the loss of Pennsylvania in October will not endanger Grant in November. It will. It requires but very few larger States to control the Electoral College. There will certainly follow a bitter struggle for the Presidency if the State is allowed to be lost in October. Hence an unsettling of business interests will certainly follow the loss of Pennsylvania.

From this it will be seen that no class of citizens is more deeply interested in the success of the Republican party, in this State, as well as the nation, than our business men. To-day all is prosperity. Every successive day adds to the volume of their wealth. They go forward in business enterprises without fear of misfortune, so far as the policy of government is concerned. They are interested in maintaining this condition of things, and are not, we judge, slow to see the line of their duty. Further than this, our business men are shrewd and impartial political observers. They see through the flimsy sophistry made use of to advance or oppose contending parties and candidates, and discern with their strong, practical sense, the real merits of the situation. Their judgment is at any time worth considering; but in these excited periods, when political discussion has become passionate and severe, they are the beacon lights, to whom the people can safely look.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

An Unparalleled Scheme of Villiany.

The attempt, only partially successful, to wreck the Cincinnati express train, that left this city on Monday evening last for Philadelphia, has been investigated by a Coroner's inquest, and a scheme of villainy revealed that is almost unparalleled in the annals of crime. The scene of the affair was an embankment sixty feet high near Steamboat station, twenty-three miles from Philadelphia, on the short turn of a curve. The bolts holding the rails to the ties had been drawn, and the rails forced apart by bending until they were six inches out of guage, and a gap of nineteen inches existed between the ends. The rail was then wedged up so that the wheel would strike the end with full force, throw the train from the track, and send it whirling down the embankment. The plan seems to have been deliberately devised and executed. Such was the condition of the track, when at half-past two o'clock Tuesday morning, the Cincinnati express came along at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles an hour. The rest of the story is told by a reporter as follows:

"When right on the sharp curve, the train gave an upward leap, instantly followed by the sudden check from the air brake that showed Samuel Kelly, the engineer, and Philip Cline, the fireman, were on the alert and wide-awake. After discoveries showed that while their promptness saved the train and lives of sixty-four passengers, it had not availed to save their own. The train came to a sudden stop and the affrighted passengers, starting for the doors, were quieted by Conductor Stackhouse saying, "The danger is over, whatever it is." A visit to the front of the train and the eyes saw for the moment nothing but darkness ahead, neither engine or express cars being visible, but from the depths of a ravine in some places one hundred feet below the level of the road, but at that particular spot sixty feet, a tongue of flame and the hissing of escaping steam added to the horrors of the scene. The engine had gone down the ravine and struck a large tree near the upper edge, severing it around and giving a swing to the two express cars behind it that snapped the coupling of the passenger cars and left them with their precious freight safe, but standing on the very brink of destruction. All the small trees on the embankment were swept away by the shock. Nothing could be seen of the engineer and fireman, but search brought them to view crushed beneath the debris of the wrecked engine. They were carefully removed, Keller, with every bone in his body broken from beneath the track; Cline, headless and terribly mangled, from underneath the grate-bars of the engine. The employes, after taking precautions to prevent a collision from east or west bound trains, examined the locality, and were horrified at the deliberate attempt made to send into eternity unprepared a train-load of passengers, whose thoughts were only of home and kindred."

The tools used by the desperate villians were found near the misplaced rail. The verdict of the coroner's jury declares that the accident was the result of a criminal design on the part of some parties to them unknown, to throw the train from the track, the rails being forced apart and blocked up so as to render it inevitable.

What is remarkable about the affair is that a watchman passed over the curve only a few moments before the train was due, and found every thing correct. It is to be hoped the railroad company will exhaust every resource in their power to discover the murderous villians, and send them to the gallows they so richly merit.

GENERAL GRANT'S ANCESTORS.

A Sketch of the Revolutionary Stock He Springs From.

[From the Hartford Courant.]

It is well just now to revive the recollection of the fact that the general who was at the head of the armies that put down the rebellion, and the President who has executed the decrees of freedom and equality, comes of good old Connecticut stock. The state from which he sprang will honor itself by increasing the majority of his first election, we hope, and the worthy town of his ancestors could not do a more graceful act than to give him a unanimous vote. When the political passions of this day are allayed, we hope to see a statue of the soldier-president erected in old Windsor.

Nathan Grant, of the county of Devon, England, was one of the company who came in the "Henry and John" to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and he was a freeman there in 1631. In 1651 he moved to Windsor, in this State; he was among the very earliest settlers there, the second town clerk, and for many years surveyor. He was prominent in the church, and the compiler of its records, a just, conscientious, hard-working Christian man and a model town clerk. His son Samuel, who married Mary Porter in 1658, had also a son Samuel, who married for his second wife Grace Miner in 1688. The descendants of the Grants settled in the towns of Windsor, Tolland and Coventry, and then intermarried with the Porters, Miners, Huntingtons and other Connecticut families.

The son of Samuel was Noah, who married Martha Huntington in 1717, and had a son Noah who married Susanna Delano. This second Noah was captain of one of the Connecticut companies sent against Crown Point in 1755, and lost his life in the battle at Lake George, September 8th, 1755, in which Baron Dieskan was mortally wounded and captured, his entire army being cut to pieces by Major General Phineas Lyman, of Suffield, commanding provincials and provincials only from Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The Noah killed at Lake George left a son Noah, who was born at Coventry, and who married Rachael Kelly in 1791. This third Noah, the grandfather of President Grant, entered the Continental army as lieutenant from Coventry, rose to be a captain, and served with great credit through the Revolutionary war. It was good fighting stock.

Having married when the cruel war was over, Noah settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where Jesse Root Grant was born in 1794. The family removed into Ohio, and there, in 1805, Noah died. Jesse, at the age of eleven, was left fatherless, and had to make his own way amid the usual hardships of frontier life and the perils of Indian warfare. When his father died he determined to be a tanner, and went to Marysville, Kentucky, to learn his trade. His repugnance to slavery, however, caused him to leave Kentucky and settle in Ohio. At Point Pleasant, in 1821, June 21st, he married Hannah Simpson, the daughter of John Simpson, who had emigrated from Pennsylvania to Claremont county, Ohio; and in Claremont county, Ulysses Simpson Grant was born, April 27, 1822. The small, one-story frame house in which he was born is still standing near the mouth of the Miami river.

Forty-seven years after he took up his residence in a two-story White House.

WE have the details of another triple execution of Communists at Sartory, where Lolive, Deschamps, and Denivelle expiated their crimes on the 18th ult. The first culprit suffered for the part which he played in the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, and it is said that at the moment the prelate with outstretched hands was giving his benediction to his assassins, Lolive exclaimed, "Here's mine!" at the same time discharging his musket. Deschamps was found guilty of having tortured and then assassinated a young soldier of the line; and Denivelle was condemned for his savage conduct when M. de Beaufort was murdered; he not only formed part of the firing party which executed that young nobleman, but he ran the victim through the body with his bayonet several times. Nothing extraordinary occurred at the execution. All three men exhibited courage, and wrote letters, breakfasted, and smoked their pipes unconcernedly before they left the prison. The Committee of Pardons, at the same time that it ordered the sentence of death to be carried out on the men shot the same day, commuted the sentence of six other Communists and one woman condemned to death.

THE English newspapers are just now discussing the midsummer returns of pauperism in that country, and congratulating themselves and the nation on the decrease shown by the report. Even after the decrease during the summer, there yet remain 832,678 paupers who are supported by the tax-payers, and this is exclusive of lunatic paupers in asylums, and of the vagrants, a numerous class, who receive occasional charity. These figures represent only the number of the professionals, who are a perpetual burden upon the people. About one Englishmen out of every twenty-seven is a pauper, and one Irishman out of every eighteen. So the official figures show.

PERSONAL.

A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL is to be erected in New York, of grand proportions and architecture.

"JOAQUIN MILLER, the Poet and the Man," is the subject of Minnie Myrtle Miller's lecture, delivered last Tuesday, at San Francisco.

THE pew-holders of the Old South Church, Boston, have voted three thousand dollars per annum to Rev. Dr. Blagden, during his life. He is seventy years old, and preached his farewell sermon Sunday.

IT IS understood that the choice of Tammany Hall has settled upon Mr. Butler Duncan, of the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., as their candidate for the Mayoralty, and that Mr. Duncan has accepted.

AN UNWISE CHILD.—Minnie (aged six, to bearded papa, who has just returned after a five years' residence in the Australian Bush), "I don't like you. You are too rough; and I am sorry you ever married into our family.—*Punch*."

JOSEPH GOODE, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, eighty-six years old, and Nancy, his wife, ninety years old, have five children living, fifty-four grand children, one hundred and twenty-four great grand children, and four great-great-grand children. A Goode family.

THE Eighth Congressional District, in Northern Wisconsin, as mapped out by the new apportionment law of last winter, embraces about one-half of the territorial area of the State. It is larger than the State of Maine, and several of its counties contain more square miles than the State of Vermont.

AT Valley Stream, Long Island, a man fell between two trains of cars in attempting to jump from one to the other. With the exception of a slight contusion he was unharmed. When some of the railroad employes stooped to pick him up, he waved them off, saying, "I can pick up my own corpse."

ALTHOUGH there was an election held for Congressmen in West Virginia on the 22d of August last, the same election will be held again for Congressmen on the 22d of this month. The dual elections are the result of a partisan construction of the Election law of that State; some candidates contesting in both.

THE New York *Times* intimates that there is still something rotten in the state of Erie; that the stockholders of the late Jim Fisk's railroad are not a whit better off under the new management than they were under the old. It also hints at the probability of an investigation, and predicts unpleasant developments.

GEORGE MACDONALD, poet and novelist, arrived Boston on Monday last. Mr. MacDonald will lecture during the fall and winter in every prominent city of New England and the Middle and Western States. His subjects are "Robert Burns," "Shakespeare," "Tennyson," "Wordsworth," "Milton," and "Hood." He has also a series of lectures on Shakespeare, which are warmly praised.

JOHN G. NORTH, the pioneer ship-builder of California, died at San Francisco on Thursday week. Among other vessels built by him was the first three-masted schooner ever constructed on the Pacific coast, which he named the Susan and Kate Denin, as a compliment to the well known actresses, who presented him the sails with which the vessel was fitted.

DURING the recent session of the British Scientific Association, the Ethnological Section heard a curious paper from Mr. Kaimes. It was an eloquent plea against missionaries. The author said that they rarely carried savages as good a faith as they had already. He seems to have substantially agreed with Herbert Spencer, that every race has the religion that is best fitted for it, and that too great a change in that religion is a blow to the race-development.

BARON FREDERIC WILLIAM AUGUSTUS STEUBEN was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, November 15, 1730, and died near Utica, N. Y., November 20, 1784. After the close of the Revolutionary War a tract of land near Utica, containing sixteen thousand acres, was presented to him by New York as as a reward for his great services during our struggle with Great Britain, and there his remains are buried. On Monday last a monument over his remains was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

THE New York *Evening Post* publishes a bloodthirsty communication, comparing Barnard's sentence with those anciently passed upon corrupt Judges. We learn that Cambyses flayed a certain Sisamnes, and made of his skin a canopy for his successor. He was first put to death then flayed; but in Persia the monarchs were wont to skin such culprits alive, deriving much pleasure, doubtless, from the contortions of the writhing wretches. This cannot be overpleasant reading for Fisk's hired servant.

THE dedication of the Soldier' Monument at Pittsfield, Mass., was an event of peculiar interest. The statue of the Color Sergeant, a masterpiece of Mr. Launt Thompson, is one of the finest works of monumental art ever produced in this country. It is a perfect real figure of a Northern soldier; a young, handsome, athletic non-commissioned officer, of the kind one saw every day in the Union army. A South Carolina rebel officer participated in the ceremonies, and was warmly welcomed by the large audience present.

THE International Congress at The Hague voted to remove the General Council of the Society to New York. This has been declared to be a great victory for Karl Marx. He certainly urged it, and urged also a number of measures (all of which were carried) giving, practically, absolute power to this Council. Nevertheless, it is now said that Marx and his friends—the Parisian Communists and German Socialists—were really outwitted and whipped. Whatever he wished was granted, because the result was his banishment to this country, whence he can exert no influence whatever in Europe.

THE theatre has become as much of a political institution in Rome as it ever has been in France. The popular plays of today are filled with unmeasured abuse of clergy and Church. They have suggestive titles: "The Mysteries of the Spanish Inquisition;" "Beatrice Cenci;" "The Nun of Cracow Buried Alive," and "The Mysteries of the Old Police." The first of these dramas is a great favorite. The whole machinery of the Inquisition is placed upon the stage. The thumbscrew and the rack are put in operation; the victims shriek, faint; the inquisitors sit calm and pitiless.

THE Rev. J. W. Logan, whose death at Saratoga, N. Y., has been announced, was one of the six bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Logan was born in North Carolina about the year 1810, of slave parents. He ran away from his master to Canada when about twenty years old, and during the anti slavery agitation labored with Gerrit Smith, Louis Tappan, Peter Putnam and other philanthropists in aiding slaves to escape to Canada. Meanwhile he was converted, and by hard work became a ready and intelligent preacher, and at last, about four years ago, was made a bishop.

An Odd Practical Joke.

A Swiss court has had before it a case originating from a practical joke of an equally daring and ridiculous nature. A sapper, with a bushy head, who was returning to his native village from his military duty, stayed at night in the chief town of the canton. He was found drunk in a ditch on the roadside. Two wags passing by, according to the Swiss *Times*, took the drunken man first to the house of one of them, who owned an old monk's cowl and a tonsure, shaved all the hair off his face, and dressed him in the habit of a monk. They then took him to the nearest convent, and said they had found him lying drunk on the roadside, and had brought him there in order to avoid the scandal which might ensue if he were found outside. On awaking, the sapper was not a little astonished to find himself in the cell of a convent, with a monk's cowl on, and that he had no hair left on his head. To his protestations, the fathers replied that he must be still, under the effects of drink, and advised him to go to sleep once more. At length they consented to send for the priest of the parish where he said he resided, in order to clear up the mystery. On the priest's arrival, he recognized in the pseudo monk his parishioner, whereupon he was permitted to depart. Means were found to discover the two wags, and the sapper, thus extemporized into a monk, as well as the brotherhood who were so fooled, intend to bring an action against them. As in religious matters the canton of Friburg is very strict, and is not likely to see the point of the joke, the two wags will probably get the worst of it.

A Mother Finds a Huge Serpent Coiled on Her Sleeping Infant's Breast.

A few days ago Mrs. Chas. Craft had occasion to leave her two little children asleep, the smallest on the floor. She was only absent a few minutes about her household duties, and on her returning, was nearly petrified with fear to find a nasty spotted snake, over three feet in length, comfortably coiled up on the breast of her little infant, who was slumbering peacefully on the floor. She came near fainting, but finally rallied, and as there was no one about the house but herself she moved cautiously around the child, getting on the opposite side on which the snake's head was poised, when the reptile became alarmed and slowly crept off the little sleeper. As soon as the snake had left the child, Mrs. Craft took up the child, and seizing the other she left the house and gave the alarm. Some one passing by went in and killed the snake, which was found stretched behind a box in the room. It was a bull snake, measuring over three feet, and said to be harmless. How the fellow made an entrance into the house is a mystery, as the door to the room was closed and there was no means of getting in unless he crawled in through the window.—*Burlington Patriot.*

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THE LATE PETER CARTWRIGHT.

Reminiscences of the Great Preacher.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* says of the late Rev. Peter Cartwright:

From his own account it seems that the first religious impressions, besides those of a pious mother, were made at a Presbyterian camp-meeting. This was the first camp-meeting ever held in the United States. It took place at Cane Ridge, Kentucky, in the fall of 1800. In many respects this was the most remarkable religious gathering that ever took place, and the revival one of the most powerful on record. Taking its rise among the Presbyterians it spread among other denominations until it reached all classes, and aroused the affection and engaged almost the whole conversation of the people in three large States. It was attended with many extraordinagancies in religious enthusiasm, besides strange and well attested, mysterious manifestations of the Spirit.

Hundreds would fall insensible, while multitudes were seized with what has ever since received the name of "jerks." People came on foot and horseback a distance of over a hundred miles, and remained for weeks engaged in this meeting. Much evil, indeed, grew out of this state of thing, for "Satan himself came also," but the good accomplished and the beneficial influences resulting far outweighed all else.

From that revival, in the language of Scripture, went forth streams that have ever since made glad the city of God. During this revival Peter Cartwright was converted. In his biography, speaking of this meeting, he says: "I suppose that since the day of Pentecost there was hardly ever a greater revival than that of Cane Ridge."

He has been a member of the Illinois Conference for forty eight years, and has never been absent from a regular session but once. He has held the office of Presiding Elder for upward of fifty years. He said not long since that this was longer than any man had ever held the office before, or ever would again. He was an earnest opponent of all radical changes in the policy of the Methodist Church. He set himself against lay representation, and prophesied that its adoption would split the Church. He was an old-line Democrat, but during the war stood by the Government and vigorously opposed secession.

For the last few years he has sustained the relation of conference missionary, and has been chiefly occupied in dedicating churches and delivering lecturers on the reminiscences of his eventful life. Not long since he met a lady on a railroad train, who reminded him that he had baptized her when a child, and requested him to baptize her whole family, which was done by the whole party, which was on their way to a new country, Cartwright obtained permission of the conductor, and while they were running at the rate of thirty miles an hour he baptized the entire family.

In brief, Cartwright was a man of tact, that which, more than talent, genius or wealth, enables a man to brave the extremities of life. That he had faults, we will acknowledge. But that he was a prophet, sent from God, thousands will bear witness. Until within the last few months it could be said of him, as of Moses, "His eye was not dim, neither was his natural strength abated." But we spend our years as a tale that is told, and even the hardy old pioneer, who had endured the frost of eighty-seven winters, who had braved so much, and dared the age in which he lived, was at last compelled to hang out a truce to time. The silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher broken at the fountain and the wheel at the cistern. The dust has returned to the earth as it was, and the spirit to God who gave it. Humanity has lost a brother, and a great man in Israel has fallen to-day.

Peter Cartwright is dead.

HAD DONE ENOUGH.

The Time for a Patriot to Retire from Active Service.

The following is not entirely new, but in the skillful hands of Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, it receives some embellishment that makes it worthy of repetition:

When the late General John A. Quitman was running against Henry S. Foote for Governor of Mississippi, in 1851, he, not unreasonably or unnaturally, mounted his war-horse, brandished his sword in the air, and fought his campaigns over again. He made a battle-field of every stump in the State, from Holly Springs to the Louisiana line. "Fellow-citizens," said he, "I have been, all my life, a soldier in the service of liberty and my country. When the bugle call of freedom resounded in Texas I raised a command and rushed to the front, sharing the glories of San Jacinto and the Lone Star. When the tocsain of war was heard upon the Rio Grande, I again obeyed the summons, and proceeded at once to the scene of action. At Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma I was in the thickest of the fight; at Monterey and Buena Vista, before the walls of Chepultepec, all along the line of Taylor and Scott, I brested the storm of shot and shell, until at last, with my own hands, I placed the glorious Star-Spangled Banner upon the halls of the Montezumas." General Quitman was an earnest speaker, a brave and true soldier, and a man of handsome personal appearance and bearing. All that he said of himself was true, and, spoken among his native people, many of whom had shared his glory and his toils, it was not out of place or season. It made a visible stir among the masses. Wherever he went he produced an effect. But, on a certain occasion, when the war feeling was apparently stronger and more general than usual, he observed an old man in the crowd quite overcome by feeling, sobbing violently and crying out, every now and then, "Amen," and "Oh, lay Quitman." When the General had finished, he sought out this old man, and accosted him, "My friend," said he, "you seemed to be moved by what I said." The old man declared that he had never been so moved in his life, and then drying his eyes, he said:

"And you went and fit the Mexicans for Texan liberty, General, did you?"

"Yes," says Quitman, "I did."

"And you shared in the glories of San Jacinto and the Lone Star, did you?"

"Yes; I did that, too."

"And when the tocsin of war resounded on the Rio Grande you flew to the call of your country, and passed through all the battles of Taylor's and Scott's line until you planted the Stars and Stripes on the halls of Montezumas, did you?"

"Yes, my old friend, I have told you nothing but the truth."

"My noble Quitman! My brave Quitman! You have done enough for your country. It is time that your country gave you rest. *I shall vote for Foote!*"

Another Breach of Promise Suit.

The Brooklyn City Court now contains on its calendar a number of suits for breach of promise of marriage, and last week another suit was brought to light among its records. The plaintiff is a widow lady residing in the Eastern District, and the defendant a wealthy widower of about sixty summers, residing in the Twenty-first ward. Mrs. Henrietta Banks, the lady in question, was stopping at the residence of a Mrs. Brooks, in the Twenty-first ward, and there made the acquaintance of the defendant, Mr. Jabez Ross, father of Mrs. Brooks. They kept company on the sly for some time, until Mrs. Brooks found out that her father was wooing the widow, when they were informed that they would have to find some other abode in which to complete their matrimonial preparation. They left Mrs. Brooks but still kept company, going out frequently and appearing in society as if engaged to be married. In August last Mr. Ross found out something he did not like about his affianced, or at least he says he did, and at once broke off the match. Mrs. Banks denied the allegation. Mr. Ross said that while he could not marry her he had made his will, and left her a handsome legacy. Mrs. Banks was not to be put off in this way, and refused to be reconciled. She therefore brings suit against Mr. Ross, laying her damages at $20,000, with costs. The defendant is said to be very wealthy. The plaintiff is a tall brunette of about thirty years of age, the daughter of Mr. Abrahams, who was formerly a farmer in a small way at Canarsie.

IF THE Rev. Samuel Browne, of Cincinnati had given $10,000 to the mother of the child whom he so wantonly killed in his garden, it would have been far better for his fame than the $150,000 that he has really bestowed for the purpose of creating Browne University in Cincinnati. One had always better be just before he is charitable.

A TELEGRAM from Richmnd, Ind., reports that one of the most widely-known and influential Friends in that city, attending the regular meeting of the Orthodox Society of Quakers, said that he did not know of a single Friend who will vote for Greeley. Another member of the same organization said that from actual report it was his firm belief that not more than twenty-five Quakers in the United States would support Greeley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE,
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. LEWIS E. TODD, Cumberland.
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon.
GLENN W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.

ELECTORS AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
J. HALLENBAKER, Philadelphia.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.
GEN. WM. H. LILLEY, Luzerne.
LEWIS BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill.
HUGH N. MCALISTER, Centre.
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne.
PETER V. LAWSHE, Washington.
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.
W. H. ASHLEY, Delaware.
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT,
EBENEZER MCJUNKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
JAMES F. STEWART, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE,
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE,
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WALSWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

The banks of Pittsburgh and its suburbs are still working cautiously, awaiting the call for statements, which they aver will be the first thing that will give anything like permanent relief to the trouble now experienced in the local money market. That the call will be made for statements of the condition up to the close of business on Saturday, September 28, as has already been stated in this paper, there can be but little doubt, but why the information is withheld from the public when there is suffering is a matter difficult to understand. That Secretary Boutwell moves upon the best information obtainable, and from the best motives, none who know him can doubt.

Money, so far as can be learned, is not scarce, but a shut-down by the banks caused outside operators, who are ever on the alert to make an honest penny, to take a fearful view of all mishaps, troubles or contingencies that can in any way arise troubles or contingencies that per cent. could have Twelve, fifteen and eighteen per cent. could have to-day on fair paper brought out millions of dollars in this city, and this is what the community complains of, and if continued, must end in most disastrous consequences. Already the internationals even in the staid city of Pittsburgh are, as far as number are concerned, a majority of the voting population, and, as in other places, have among their number some of the best and ablest minds, who are without desire for political position, giving the subject of finance, as well as other matters, the most careful and elaborate consideration, and this fact, which is about as much as can be properly communicated, before them, would it not be well for the capitalists, in studying their own interests, to give some little heed to that of the community? For there may be certain contingencies arise that will force the Government to raise up its hand against capital where it interferes to clog, hinder, oppress, or operate injuriously against labor. And the question arises, what else is there that can in any way prove so disastrous to the industrial interests as high and exorbitant rates for the use of money to carry on the legitimate trade of the country? If the banks' character is making but eight per cent. per annum on his product, can he afford to pay ten and twelve per cent for money to carry on his business? He must, in order to survive, reduce his expenses in every possible shape, and the first thing in this way he will have to resort to is to bring down the wages of his operatives. A war between capital and labor ought not to be thought of, and all the precaution that can be thought of should be adopted to prevent it, and in some way make those interests, as they should be, identical.

Gold continues to go up, and to-day touched 115. This is an oasis in the desert just now, the most welcome, and if allowed to reach 20 or 25 per cent. in premium, will give an impetus to trade, the value of which can scarcely be estimated.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Yesterday.	Thursday.
Gold	115	
Bonds—1881	114¾	
" (coupons)	116	
5-20— 1862	115¾	
" 1864	115¾	
" 1865	116	
" 1865 new	114¾	
" 1867	114¾	
" 1868	114¾	
10-40s	108	
" (coupons)	108	
Currency 6's	111¾	

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	92¾
Erie	47¾
Harlem	110¾
Michigan Southern	86¾
Rock Island	110¾
North Western, Common	70¾
" Preferred	42¾
Ohio & Mississippi	38
Union Pacific	70¾
Western Un. Tel. Telegraph	91
Adams Express	68¼
American Express	58
Pacific Mail	32½

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	97
Reading R. R.	96
United Co.'s New Jersey	176½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	34½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	84
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	57¼
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, October 3, 1872.

Money very stringent at 7 per cent. per annum to ½ per cent. per day and interest, the close of the business at 1-16. There was considerable offering of sterling bills, but the demand was good, and rates were high and irregular. Sterling is demoralized by money stringency, advance in gold, and crisis of clear rates for cash, gold to-morrow, prime 60 days' 107, with good at 106¾; sight 109¼. Gold strong and higher, with increased business. The price opened at 114¾, fell to 114¼, advanced to 114¾, and closed at 115¼@115¾. Clearings $58,000,000. Treasury disbursements $106,000. Loans at 7 per cent. to ½ per day, with ¼ bid at a late hour. The Treasury sold $1,000,000, which was taken by the clique, at 114 7-100. A rise in the rate of interest of the Bank of England assisted to-day's advance. Governments lower than yesterday, but closed steady, though quiet. State securities rather better, but dull. The stock market was generally tame throughout the day, with a downward movement of ¼@1¼ per cent. in prices. Pacific mail, Western Union and Lake Shore were the most active stocks. Pacific opened at 75½, advanced to 75¾, fell to 75, and closed at 75¼@75⅝. Western Union opened at 70¾, touched 71, and closed at 69¾. Lake Shore fell from 87½ to 86½. The rest of the market was quiet and lower, without great pressure to sell, prices seeming to drop in sympathy with the money stringency and closed heavy.

GOVERNMENTS. U. S. 6s '81, Coupons 115¾; 5-20s '62, 114⅝@114¾; do '64, 115¼@115½; do '65, 115¾@116; do new, 114¾@114½; do '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68, coupons, 114¼@114½; 10-40s do, 108; currency 6s, 111¾@111¾; new 5 per cents. 110¾@111.

STATE BONDS. Tennessee, 72; do new, 72¾; South Carolina, July 23; Missouri 6s, 92.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Adams Express, 91; Fargo Express, 83½; American Merchants Express, 63½; United States Express, 47½; Pacific Mail, 32½; New York Central, 92¾; Erie, 47½; Harlem, 110½; Michigan Central, 115, sales; Michigan Southern, 86½; Northern Pacific, 37½; Quicksilver, 43; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 97¾, sales; North Western Common, 70¾; do preferred, 42¾; Rock Island, 109½; St. Paul, 54¾; do preferred, 74; Toledo & Wabash, 68¾; Chicago & Alton, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 31½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, October 3, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is quoted firm in jobbing lots at 4¾@5 cents for common, and 6¼@6½ for refined. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11; Nitrate Soda, 5 cents.

ALE—Leading Pittsburgh brands are quoted as follows: X, $9 per bbl, half do, $4.50; XX, $10 per bbl; half do, $5. India ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 per half do. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

BAGGING—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53. Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely and the market is easier; however, prime to choice roll is still bringing 26 to 28 cents; while solid packed is dull and stocks are accumulating.

BEANS—The arrivals as yet are light but the supply is equal to the demand and prices are unchanged; $2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way at 4 to 7 cents per lb. as to quality.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@2.75; Rosendale, $1 to $4.25; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

CARBON OIL—Continues firm and considerably excited in sympathy with the advance in crude, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at 21¼@22 cts.

CHEESE—There is a steady demand and we can report regular sales at quotations; Dairy, the advices from there continue as favorable as for some time past, considerable is likely to be sent forward. The market however, in the almost entire absence of demand, tends somewhat in buyers favor. The sales of both Foreign and Domestic foot up about 50,000 lbs Cape, part at 37@38 cents; 10 bales medium English Nobs, 55; 40 bags extra pulled, 55; 6,000 lbs scoured Domestic, 80@85; 5,000 lbs Georgia, 45; 3,500 lbs scoured Fall California, 70@90; 10,000 lbs Texas, 37½; 6,000 lbs Spring California, 33½; 6,000 lbs Fall do, burry, 20; 7,000 lbs medium Western Fleece, 57½; 4,000 lbs unwashed do, 43½; 20,000 lbs X Ohio, 10,000 lbs super and extra Pulled, 1,000 lbs scoured Buenos Ayers, 15,000 lbs Mexican, and 1,000 lbs Long Island Fleece, on private terms.—*Commercial List.*

BOSTON—The market remains in the same unsatisfactory state notice for some time past, and, as long as our money market is so stringent, we can scarcely look for any regularity in prices. When strictly first-class paper is difficult to negotiate at 10@12 per cent., buyers for prompt cash can dictate their own terms, and on this basis sales have been made at concessions. It is very generally understood that manufacturers hold comparatively small stocks, but the stringent state of the money market is now, for the time being, the controlling power. The favorable advices from abroad, and the fact that more or less Wool is shipped every week to Europe appears to have no influence whatever. The sales of the week have been quite large, comprising 1,225,000 lbs Domestic, and 225,000 lbs Foreign, in all 1,475,000 lbs. Besides the above some 600,000 lbs Wool were wholly or partially destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Of this Wool some 200,000 lbs were fine Ohio Fleeces, and embraced the bulk of the stock of this description on the market. This makes the amount of Wool withdrawn from the market, exported and consumed the past week, 2,200,000 lbs. The transactions would have been much larger if dealers were willing to accept current rates with 4 and 6 months credit, interest added. Buyers have been quite numerous, but the difference between cash and time purchasers, with large interests involved, in small lots of California Wool have been placed at prices showing a fearful shrinkage from the cost in that market some months ago; 40 cents is now about all that can be realized for good Spring clip, although in some instances small sales have been made at higher figures. Present prices are now from 5 to 8 cents lower than at this time last year. Pulled Wool has also attracted more attention, and may be considered from 2 to 3 cents lower than last week, and is from 5 to 10 cents lower than at this time last year. Manufacturers have purchased freely of this description, as the market is now considered comparatively low.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA—There is very little movement, and prices are unsettled; 120,000 lbs sold, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX Ohio, 60c; X do, 57@59c; medium, 58@60c; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan, Wisconsin and other western States—X and fine 54@55c; medium, 50@53c; fine coarse, common to quarter-blood, 50@53c; fine unwashed, 32@35c; fine medium and coarse unwashed, 38@40c; burry and common unwashed, 35@37c; choice tub washed, 60@66c; fair to inferior do, 52@58c; fine combing washed, 64@72c; do unwashed, 50@52c, merino pulled, 49@51c; No. 1 pulled, 45@50c.

New York from Market.

There are no new features to note in Scotch Pig. Stocks are being steadily reduced, and in the same proportion holders are asking higher prices—the only sale we hear of is 200 tons Glengarnock at $55. American continues as noted in several of our previous issues; the sales of which are confined to small lots for present delivery at full rates. One large company is reported to have sold half of next year's production at prices to be fixed on delivery. A sale of 100 tons No. 1 Allentown is reported. Roughs and Bails are quiet at $74@75 for new, and $47@48 for old, both gold.—500 tons new American sold on private terms. Scrap has been a little more active, and sales have been made of 300 tons from yard at $50; 300 do from dock, part at $48; and a quantity to arrive, particulars of which are withheld. We quote from dock $45@47, and from yard $47@50, cash.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 3.—12 M.—Consols: money 92¾@92⅝; 5-20's of '65, 93¾; 5-20's '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 88¾; new 5's, 89¾; Erie, 38¾. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £556,000. The rate of discount in the Bank of England has been advanced to 7 per cent.

PARIS, October 3.—Rentes 52f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, October 3.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000. Receipts November and December delivery, Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Flour 32s 6d. Corn 30s 9d. Cumberland middles 34s 6d.

ANTWERP, October 2.—Refined Petroleum 52f.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Business generally was quiet to-day, the Hebrew holidays and the approaching State elections causing an absence of many buyers. The market was strong and firmer for cotton goods, with a steady demand for sheetings, shirtings and flannels at former quotations. Most kinds of woolen and worsted goods are weak. Foreign goods are quiet with jobbers, but are selling in large quantities at auction. Dress goods, plain cloth, and colored materials of good qualities, show an improvement in price, and are active. Broche shawls are dull for squares, but long shawls are in request.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Cotton higher; brisk export demand; middling upland 18¾c. Flour easy and lower; moderate export demand; superfine western and State $4@4.40; common to good extra western and State $4.45@5.10; fancy $5.15@5.60; extra $5.65@6.40. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat heavy and lower; rejected spring $1.38; No 3 do $1.44@1.47. Rye quiet; western in store 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; fair demand; steamer western mixed 63@63½c; sail do, 64¼@64½c; damaged 62½c. Oats in fair request; new mixed 42@43c; old 45@46c. Eggs a shade firmer; western 28@29c. Hay and hops unchanged. Beef dull; No 1 $4@5; No 2 $3@3.75; firm; fair to good refining 9@9¼c; Cuba 9@10c. Molasses dull. Rice dull. Petroleum crude 11c; refined 24½c. Turpentine steady; 44@45¼c. Pork firmer; new mess $14.20@14.25. Beef and cut meats quiet and unchanged; middles steady; short clear, November, 9c; long and short clear, December and January, 8¾c; short, October, 9¼@9½c. Lard quiet and weak; western 8¾c; No. 1 to prime steam new 8¾@8¾c; old 8¼c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 3.—A lighter run of all kinds of stock with cool weather improves the market. Only 500 cattle arrived to-day, making 7,500 so far this week, against 9,350 same time last week. Stock is well cleaned up and prices ½@¾c better. Texans advancing 1c, or 9c, 56 lbs per cwt, for 1,400 cwt. Sold 12¾@13¼c for 6 cars fat, 7¾ cwt Kentucky. Sheep and lambs 3,900 to-day, and 20,400 since Saturday, against 22,800 same time last week. Sheep slightly improved, selling for 6@6½c for poor, and 6¾@7c for fair to good. Lambs much easier for fat lots; prime Canadas going at 8@8½, and best State at 9; thin Western sell at 6@7c, as car 52 lbs Kentucky at 6½c, car 70 lbs Canadas 8¼c; lot 71 lbs State, 9c; two decks 100 lbs each Indiana sheep, 6¾c; 1 car 62¼ lbs, Kentucky, 6c. Hogs: receipts to-day 77 cars, making 30,500 this far this week, against 33,100 same time last week. Trade still very dull; sales at 5@5¾c for live and 6¾@7 for extremes; for dressed, those of 180@200 lbs, selling at 6½@6¾c; 1 car 70 lbs 5c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 3.—Flour quiet, steady and nominally unchanged. Wheat steady at 81¼@81⅝ cash or seller October; $1.15¾ seller last half. Corn easier; closing dull at 34c seller October; 34½@34¾c seller last half; rejected 32@32½c. Oats dull at 21¾@21¾c cash; 23¾@23¾c seller November. Rye firm; No. 2 saleable at 55c. Barley steady at 64¼@65c seller last half October; No. 3 53½c. Pork steady; sales $12.75 seller January; $15.50 seller March; nominally $14.50 spot regular; $14.60 dull; winter 9c; small lots and round lots nominally at 8¾c. Sugar cured hams quiet and unchanged; green hams firm at 8¾@9¼c seller October; 7¾@8¾c seller November—medium averages. Meats easier; shoulders offered at 6¾c; short ribs nominally at 10½c. Whisky firm; sales of 300 barrels at 89c; all offerings taken.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—Cotton firm; fair demand; middlings 18¼c. Flour active and advanced; $7.50@7.75. Wheat firm; fair demand; red $1.50@1.55; white $1.60@1.70; new and safe moderate demand; 44c. Rye firm; fair demand; 71@73c. Oats steady; moderate demand; old 35@40c; new 30@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Petroleum scarce and firm; refined 25@27c. Pork steady; moderate demand; sales at $13.50. Lard: demand fair and prices advanced; summer sales 7¾c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats: fair demand; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; short rib 10c; clear 10¼c. Bacon firm; fair jobbing demand; sales of shoulders at 7¾c; clear rib 11c; sales clear at 11¾c. Hogs dull and holders anxious to sell; $4.40@4.75. Whisky firm; fair demand; 89c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; fair demand; No. 1, Milwaukee, $1.25½; No. 2 do $1.18¾. Corn firm; fair demand; No. 2 mixed 34¼c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 24c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 58c. Barley firm; fair demand; fall No. 2, 68½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; white Michigan $1.58; No 1 red $1.52; No 2 do $1.43. Corn firm and in fair demand; high mixed 46½c; low mixed 44c. Oats dull and declined; No 1 35c; No 2 27½@28c. Mess pork $13.50@14.00. Lard 9c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 3.—Flour firm; fair demand. Wheat lower; No. 1 red winter held at $1.60; sales 1,000. No. 2 do. $1.43. Oats dull and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Petroleum—refined firm and higher; 23c. in car lots; 24¼@25c. in trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 3.—1 car lime, Geo. Stewart; 1 car shingles, Walters & Son; 1 car lumber, Murdock & H; 1 do do, John'Nanzz; 1 do do, Reed & Bro; 3 cars cooperage, H Corder; 1 do do, Geo Schmidt; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 10 bbls oil, Armstrong & Co; 81 bdls hides, 13 rolls leather, J C Lappe & Co; 44 bdls hides, Lappe & H; 1 car hay, McFarland & Johnston, 1 car hoops, L & A Morrison; 2 casks cheese, 2 tubs butter, Isaac Osch; 1 car bran, Spear & G; 1 car barley, Young & B; 20 bbls onions, C H Morlege; 131 chairs, Artleib & Co; 20 pkgs do, D W Huntsman; 20 doz brooms, C Hutchinson, 15 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 1 car ship stuff, Voeghtly K & Co; 48 sks flour, Reckfield & N; 10 kgs p barley, 4 do o meal, C Reiss; 1 car pipe, Jas Millar; 1 do do, Jas Reno; 2 car lumber, Douglass & Hays.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD Co., October 4.—49 bls peas Voight M & Co; 1 car oats, 4 tubs butter, same; 50 bbl peas J O'Brien; 3 cars copper, C G Hussey & Co; 1 car lumber, Mellon & Bro; 2 bbls peaches, H Rea Jr; 1 cider mill, Scobia E & S; 100 bbls onions, E Moye & Co; 6 bxs s machines, Smith & F; 4 crates c ware, Grover & R; 1 car oats, James Graham; 1 car wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 100 bbls flour, H Riddle; 314 bdls paper, Godfrey & C; 1 lot s iron, M Flacker; 1 car clay, Anderson & W; 6 kegs butter, Head C & Co; 17 kegs s butter, J A Graff, 6 rolls leather, Wm B Young, 25 bxs cheese, Knox & Orr; 58 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 14 pkgs eggs and butter, P Duff & Son; 1 bbl eggs, W H Graff & Co; 1 car clay, Carnegie K & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., October 3.—8 bdls leather, 27 bgs hair, W Flaccus, & Son; 1 car [illegible]

ORDINANCES.

[No. 3

AN ORDINANCE—Amending City Ode, Section 7, title Misdemeanors and Nuisances.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That so much of Section 7, "title Misdemeanors and Nuisances," of City Code, as will "Any person who shall wilfully suffer his horse, mare, colt, ling, mule, ox, cow, hog or goat to run at large in this city shall for each offense on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each of the said animals so running at large the sum of one dollar; and every of the before mentioned animals so found running at large shall be considered as a public nuisance, and it shall be the duty of the policemen or either of them to seize and take into custody the same, and impound every of the said animals so found running at large."

Be amended to read as follows:

"Any person who shall suffer his horse, mare, colt, ling, mule, ox, cow, hog or goat to run at large in this city shall for each offense on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each of the said animals running at large the sum of one dollar; and every of the before mentioned animals so found running at large shall be considered as a public nuisance, and it shall be the duty of the policemen or either of them to seize and take into custody the same, and impound every of the said animals so found running at large."

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance is the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 9th day of September, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 255, 18th day of September, 1872.

[No. 127.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing Daniel Kinzer to erect a building with wood.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Daniel Kinzer be and is hereby authorized to erect that part of the east wall extending over P. C. & St. L. R.R. tunnel of a building to be erected by him on Wylie avenue, near Tunnel s reet, of wood.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils this 9th day of September, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 259, Sept. 19, 1872.

[No. 128.

AN ORDINANCE—Regulating the number of Police officers and Lamp Washers of the City of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Police force of the City of Pittsburgh shall consist of one Chief of Police, one Captain, eleven Lieutenants, one hundred and fifty-eight Patrolmen, and one Detective, to be appointed by the Mayor.

SEC. 2. That hereafter it is all be the duty of the Police Committee to appoint, on the first meeting of Councils in December of each and every year the number of Patrolmen, that in their judgment shall be required during the following year.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 9th day of September, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, Vol. 3, page 257, September 18, 1872.

[No. 144

AN ORDINANCE—Apportioning the members of Common Council of the Wards newly annexed.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the 2d section of the 2d section of the Act of Assembly entitled "A Supplement to the several Acts of Assembly incorporating the City of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, &c., approved April 3d, A. D. 1872, the members of Common Council for the districts annexed by said Act shall be apportioned as follows:

Twenty-fourth ward, one member (1).
Twenty-fifth ward, one member (1).
Twenty-sixth ward, two members (2).
Twenty-seventh ward, two members (2).
Twenty-eighth ward, two members (2).
Twenty-ninth ward, two members (2).
Thirtieth ward, one member (1).
Thirty-first ward, one member (1).
Thirty-second ward, one member (1).
Thirty-third ward, one member (1).
Thirty-fourth ward, one member (1).
Thirty-fifth ward, one member (1).
Thirty-sixth ward, one member (1).

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 23d day of September, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 263, Oct. 3, 1872.

[No. 146.

AN ORDINANCE—Changing the place of holding elections in the 12th ward, as precinct.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance, all elections to be held in and for the 2nd precinct, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, shall be held at the new School House on Smallman street, between 20th and 21st streets, in said ward.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this 23d day of September, A. D. 1872.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 264, October 3, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city as advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness, impotency, nervous debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and all diseases which result from self-abuse, rendering marriage improper, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

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jan10-dkd-w

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their Head OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 1617 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated by numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps.

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jan14-w85

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WATER AND SEWER PIPE,

both Ring and Socket, from 3 to 36 inch caliber, with Elbows, Branches, Curves, Stands and Traps for each size. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flues, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate and Boiler Tile, Lawn Vases, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

C. G. McMILLEN,

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FINANCIAL.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,

64 Fourth Avenue.

Incorporated by Act of 1870.

PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK $100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872 ..... $401,000.

Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.

Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum. Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.

JAMES T. BRADY, President.
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BANK OF INDUSTRY.

The "Bank of Industry" is now open for business at No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE. Stockholders individually liable.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH HASTINGS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

H. Darlington, Thomas Lockhart,
James McClain, John Kelly,
Peter O'Neil, Thomas McMichael,
William F. Casey, Thomas Henry,
Joseph Ross, Mathew Mawhinney,
J. W. Fass, Thomas S. O'Neil.
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FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No 42 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS.

George R. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, R. H

HOME NEWS.

Accident to a Miner.

About noon, yesterday, a coal miner named Wilderstein, while at work in Gray's coal pit, back of Mount Washington, was severely, and it is feared, internally injured, by the roof of the bank caving in upon him. He was taken to his home and attended by Dr. McCormick.

Meeting of Business Men.

The meeting of business men to night promises to be one of the most influential gatherings of the campaign. The meeting will not take place at Library Hall as at first announced, but at the Academy of Music, this change of programme having been made since the call was published.

Torchlight Procession at Sewickley.

Last evening a brilliant torchlight demonstration came off in Sewickley, by the Republican clubs of that place, assisted by the white and colored clubs of Allegheny city. The procession was witnessed by crowds all along its route who encouraged them by cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and flags. The procession was very creditable, both in point of numbers and general appearance.

Mass Meeting in Zelinople.

The Republicans of Zelinople, Butler county, held a large mass meeting Tuesday. Speeches were made by Hon James S. Rutan, and J. N. Thomson, Esq., and Gen. John N. Purviance, of Butler, who presided. Marching clubs from Rochester, New Brighton, Bridgewater, and other places where in the procession, which was over two miles long. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting was a most successful one, both as regarged numbers and effect.

Two Charges of Robbery.

Yesterday morning Mr. Robert W. Hare, of No. 38 Liberty street, Allegheny, the robbery of whose house was robbed some time since, made information charging the three boys James Cox, Thomas Moriarty and Wm. Henry, with having committed the robbery. The boys, it will be remembered, are already under arrest on a similar charge. Commitments, in default of $1,000 bail each, were lodged against them for a hearing on Thursday next.

Rally at Pine Creek.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in front of the Belvidere Hotel at Pine Creek Station on the West Penn Railroad last evening.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—John D. Gowan.

Vice Presidents—R. F. Graham, H. Ochse, J. D. Thomas, George Keil, A. Slately and J. M. Bush.

Speeches were made by J. H. Kerr, and Frederick Luty.

Odd Fellows.

Grand banquet at Lafayette Hall on Thursday evening, October 3d, 1872, and street parade the following Friday at 2 o'clock.

The procession will form on Canal street and march over the following route: Up Washington to Wylie; up Wylie to Fulton; down Fulton to Pride; down Pride to Fifth avenue; along Fifth avenue to Liberty; along Liberty to Sixth street; down Sixth to Suspension Bridge, and across to Federal street; up Federal to North avenue; along North avenue to Anderson street; down Anderson to bridge, and across to Ninth; up Ninth to Liberty; along Liberty to hall and dismiss.

Sixth Ward, Allegheny.

The Sixth ward Temperance Alliance held their monthly meeting last evening in the Baptist Church, Nixon street. This society is increasing rapidly in numbers and in work. The meeting was addressed by Rev. B. F. Woodburn, Rev. W. F. Moore, Rev. J. Hutson, and Prof. Johnson. These meetings are not as dry as temperance meetings are generally supposed to be, more especially when Prof. Johnson feels in a singing mood, all who hear him once will go and hear him again. Quite a number signed the pledge, and a meeting was announced for the first Thursday in November, to be held in the U. P. Church, Dr. Clark pastor.

In New Quarters.

The new and commodious iron front building corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street was taken possession of yesterday morning by the City Bank, for which it was erected. This bank, though comparatively a new one, has been attended with singular success, and is now regarded as one of the most reliable institutions of its class in this city. A single instance of its prosperity, and progress is the fact that it now owns the bank building, which it occupies. The new headquarters, are fitted up in elegant style, with all the modern conveniences for the comfort and convenience of patrons officers and have no superiors hereabouts. In the new place, with enlarged facilities, it is not too much to expect that its business will be largely increased, and its future prosperity be greater than its past has been.

The Colored Old Fellows.

The 27th annual session of the A. M. C. of United Order of Odd Fellows will close its session in this city to-day by a grand parade and banquet at Lafayette Hall.

On Wednesday the meeting was called to order by Grand Master Robert Jones of Pennsylvania.

Sixty seven delegates were present, and the morning session was principally devoted to preliminary organization.

In the afternoon the Grand Master delivered his annual address, after which the following officers were elected:

Chairman—P. G. M., J. C. Bustill, of Pennsylvania.

Vice Chairman—P. G. M., W. T. Forrester, of Virginia.

Assistant Secretary—P. N. G., Wm. Denton Smith, of Virginia.

Special Meeting of Birmingham Council.

A special meeting of Birmingham Council was held last evening.

Members present: Messrs. Duncan, Doyle, Kerr, Miller, Ward, Conway, Zielel, and Burgess Salisbury.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the wharf question, and the fourth section of the ordinance upon that subject was stricken out. The ordinance was then adopted on motion of Mr. Doyle.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the Finance Committee was instructed to allow a discount to parties wishing to pay cash.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, a resolution was adopted that Council meet on Thursday evening in Salisbury Hall to dedicate it.

Two fancy lamps were ordered to be placed at the main entrance of the upper end of the market house.

Adjourned.

The Improved Woodruff Cars.

Two of Woodruff's elegant Improved Parlor Cars passed through Union Depot yesterday, to take their place on the Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway. These cars are furnished throughout in the most elegant style. Except that they have a vestibule at either end the visitor on entering them will observe none of the usual indications of a sleeping car, they are nevertheless sleeping cars, and said to be very complete and luxurious. There is no second tier of berths, the seats are so contrived that they are easily and quickly converted into spacious and comfortable couches, the berths being separated by curtains pleated from the ceiling. The lodger is thus secure of the desired privacy without the annoyance of wooden partitions. During the day these cars are emphatically what Mr. Woodruff calls them elegant and luxurious parlor-cars, in which the traveler can take his ease as in an elegant parlor at home, and yet be whirled through the country from city to city with the speed of a bird on the wing.

Portage Railroad Re-union.

The re-union of the officials and other employees of the old Portage Railroad, canals and other State improvements took place at the Mansion House, Summerhille, Cambria county, on Wednesday and was a very pleasant, interesting and successful affair. Over one hundred persons were present and the speakers platform was handsomely decorated.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock, and Mr. F. C. Maguire appointed Chairman. Captain Humphreys, of Conemaugh, and John Snodgrass, Esq., of Westmoreland county, were chosen Vice Presidents, and the reporters present acted as Secretaries. On taking the chair Mr. Maguire, as one of the officers of the Portage Road, gave many reminiscences of that great thoroughfare between the East and the West over the Allegheny mountains, and concluded by introducing the orator of the day, John Dougherty, Esq., of Mt. Union, the reputed inventor of the section-boat plan of transportation.

The address was an eloquent one and listened to with marked attention. Addresses were also made by Mr. Snodgrass and Col. John P. Linton, of Cambria county. The affair closed with a grand ball and banquet at the Summit Mansion House, under the auspices of Wm. Linton and T. H. Myers.

Meeting of the Street Committee.

The Street Committee held a meeting in the Municipal building Wednesday evening.

A committee of citizens were present to urge the re-location of Liberty avenue. The avenue is to be one of the most important in the entire city, being 80 feet in width from Thirty-second street to Central avenue at East Liberty. It is claimed that, as at present located, great damages will be inflicted, which can be avoided by a change of location. It is stated that it will bring from the Denny property alone a claim for $150,000 damages, and from Mr. Stoy, who was present last evening, a claim of $100,000. The Street and Survey Committee have both taken the matter into consideration.

A large number of petitions relative to streets and sewers were acted upon.

The City Engineer was directed to notify the contractor for the grading and paving of Roberts street from Centre avenue to Bedford avenue, to proceed at once with the work, or, in case of refusal, to cancel the contract.

The Street Commissioner of the Third District was instructed to repair the bridge on Butler street, at its intersection with the Morningside road.

The City Engineer was directed to prepare a plan of Sullivan street from Thirty-second street to a point where it strikes South street, thence along South street to Thirty-ninth street, through the Arsenal property to a point where it strikes North street.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to examine into the feasibility of lowering the grade of Penn avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets for the purpose of allowing the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad to cross on an over-head bridge.

The following contracts were awarded:

Try, Watson and Shingiss streets sewer, James Munn & Co., at twenty dollars per linear foot.

Sixth avenue sewer to Martin Joyce, at five dollars and ninety cents per linear foot.

Elm street sewer to Chas. O'Brien, at five dollars and ninety cents per linear foot.

Exchange alley pipe sewer, to John McVay, at two dollars and twenty cents per linear foot.

The pay rolls for the month of September were approved. They are as follows:

Contractors	$17,769 68
Engineers	1,581 43
Special pay roll	2,454 41
First district—Street Committee	1,979 73
Second district—Street Committee	1,508 76
Third district—Street Committee	1,751 50
Board of viewers	363 15

COLORED MEN'S RALLY.

The Meeting in the Diamond Last Night—Address of Prof. Wm. Howard Day.

Yesterday afternoon Prof. Wm. Howard Day, editor of the *National Progress*, Harrisburgh Pa., and one of the leading colored men in the State arrived in the city and put up at the Central Hotel his appearance in the city being occasioned by an appointment to address his colored friends here on political issues. Arrangements had been made for a mass meeting arrangements had been made for a mass meeting in his honor, and in pursuance of the programme agreed upon.

The Third ward Central Banner Club of Allegheny, headed by the Union Cornet Band acted as escort from the hotel to the Diamond in Allegheny, where the meeting was held. In the carriage with the visitor were Hon. James McBrier, G. S. Woodson, Esq., and Prof. S. A. Neale. They arrived at the stand shortly after eight o'clock, and found a very large audience assembled in waiting.

The meeting was called to order at half past eight o'clock by Prof. S. A. Neale, upon whose motion the following officers were chosen:

President—Benjamin F. Pulpress.

Vice Presidents—Rev. David Serens, His Honor Mayor Cassiy, G. S. Woodson, Rev. John Peck, Matthew Jones, Joseph Mahoney, Mars Howard, Wat. Peterson, Samuel Hastings, Hon. James McBrier, Col. D. L. Smith, John Megraw, Hugh McNeill, Paul Coperton, Harrison Tyler, George F. Corsley, Caleb Netting, Henry Douglass.

Mr. Pulpress upon coming forward was greeted with three cheers, and responded in a few pertinent remarks, in which he pledged himself that if the State of Pennsylvania was lost in the coming election, the fault would never rest upon the shoulders of the colored people. (Cheers.) They were fully alive to the issues of the hour, and would do their duty at the polls next Tuesday. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pulpress closed his remarks by proposing three cheers for the orator of the evening, Prof. Howard and which were given with a will, and three cheers for Hartranft and the whole Republican ticket, John Hare included which elicited an enthusiastic and hearty response.

Prof. Day was then formally introduced and after the applause with which he was greeted, had subsided, commenced his address, by referring to his travels through the state, during which he had discovered, but one club of Greeley colored men, consisting of eleven members, [laughter], and they he had discovered had been led away by the false teaching of one who had claimed to be a Republican, but was now found in Democratic ranks. He wasn't so sure, how ever, but that they would see the light, before Tuesday and he found with other brethern shoulder to shoulder, in Republican ranks, swelling by their votes the grand triumph which Republicans would achieve in the State, next Tuesday. [Cheers.] He knew the colored men of the State, and the black man who came up on Tuesday and cast his ballot against the Republican party, he would buy him self forever. [Cheers.] The black man who failed to come up and do his duty to the Republican party on that day deserves to be buried and to have erected over him a monument of mud, [great laughter.] bearing the inscription, "Here lies a negro who hadn't brains enough, or if he had brains hadn't heart enough to comprehend the first principle of duty for the black man,—the principle of gratitude to the party that saved him." [Prolonged applause].

The speaker then proceeded in detail to examine first the record of Gen. Hartranft, as a soldier and civilian, and carefully proceeds to show that the Republican gubernatorial candidate had proven himself true and honest, on the field and in civil life, and that especially to colored men, he had always been a friend and was now in this respect deserving of the most earnest support. The speaker diverted at considerable length, upon this point, substantiating it with reminiscences that were fresh in his memory of Gen. Hartranft's personal friendship for the colored man throughout his whole career.

Prof. Day next turned his attention to Buckalew, and argued that the man and the party he represented had always been opposed to the colored race, and were now but endeavoring to co ceal their hatred for the time.

The speaker continued his remarks for over an hour, and received frequent and hearty applause. His speech was replete with keen sarcasm and logic, that kept the audience interested to the close, and called forth the greatest enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the meeting adjourned.

MISTAKES IDENTITY.

A Singular Coroner's Case in Millvale—How an Investigation Resulted—The Affair Still Involved in Mystery.

A singular case, involved in a considerable degree of mystery, was brought to the attention of the coroner yesterday. It appears that about seven o'clock in the morning the body of a man was found floating in the Allegheny river at Millvale. Coroner West was notified and visited the place to hold an inquest. A large number of mill hands who worked at the rolling mill of Graff, Bennett & Co., in the vicinity were sworn and positively identified the body of deceased as that of William Dorman, formerly employed in the mill, but who had left it about a year ago and had a wife and family living in Sharpsburg.

The Coroner then paid a visit to Sharpsburg found Mrs. Dorman and stated the facts to her. She spoke very broken English, and said "Mine Gott! that is not mine man; mine man was home in the morning and is now working right across in der mill."

The Coroner stated that the man had been positively identified by the mill hands as Mr. Dorman, and among those who identified him were his own brother and the superintendent of the mill, who had employed him. The woman replied that was no use talking, her husband had been home in the morning, and that he could not had not been drowned at seven o'clock in the morning, as he had positively been home to dinner at noon and had left only a short time before.

The Coroner returned to conclude the inquest, and the brother, Dorman, said "if that was not Wm. Dorman it was his ghost." There were many other points that tended to identify the man. The foreman said Dorman had been ruptured, and the deceased was ruptured in precisely the same way, moreover Dorman had been in the habit of carrying about a crust of bread in his pocket, and a quantity of crumbs were found in the pockets of deceased.

The body apparently had not been in the water but a few hours, and was that of a man about forty or forty-five years of age, sandy complexion, sandy hair and whiskers. The Coroner could get no further information about the affair, and held the inquest, and a verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. No papers of any kind were found to lead to identification. About the only articles in his pockets were the crumbs of bread and a red bandanna handkerchief.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Ferdinand Kasis was tried on indictments for felonious assault and battery and felonious assault. On the first a verdict of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting Henry Sparman. In the other case a verdict of not guilty was rendered. Sentence deferred.

James Sullivan and Joseph Duffey, charged with attacking J. B. Gourley on the highway and stealing from him twenty-five dollars in money and a silver watch and chain valued at sixty dollars. Remanded for sentence.

Trial List for Friday.

Commonwealth vs.

Kinney Fitzpatrick (3),	Tos. J. Murray,
Nancy Best (2),	August Urbain,
Oliver Jones et al.,	Margaret Brown,
John Lumis,	Margaret Coates,
Frank Denmarsh et al.,	Rachel Smith,
Peter Curtin,	David Kerr,
Thos. S. Wilson,	John T. Hoch,
Daniel Thomas,	Thos. Sparman et al.

Clara O'Brien, charged with the larceny of a doll, doll cradle, and other articles to the value of about nine dollars, from August Younker, was tried and acquitted.

James M'Adoo, indicted for felonious assault, was next placed on trial. The defendant was charged with shooting a gun at Samuel Raney, who was returning to Lawrenceville from the camp grounds near that place. The ball whizzed by Raney, but did not strike him. Sealed verdict.

Mannis Brown was arraigned for the larceny of a horse and carriage. Daniel Jackson, prosecutor. It is alleged by the defendant that he had no intention of keeping the property, but simply kept it over the time for which he hired it. On trial.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.

A Sad History of Domestic Trouble.

Coroner West was last evening summoned to hold an inquest on the body of Rose Ann Redrick, aged 34 years, who resides off Wylie street in one of the upper wards. Her history is a sad and meancholy one. Some six years ago she separated from her husband, owing to the intemperate habits of both, and was left with four small children to take care of. She afterwards placed the children in the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and for some time lived with a paramour. Since then she has become reconciled to her husband, but with him she sank into the lowest depths of poverty, and since then was left destitute of everything in a miserable old hovel, and after languishing for several days upon a bundle of rags in the loathesome place, she died silently yesterday. Dr. McCandless gave it as his opinion that her death was caused by intemperance, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

A Dem.—Lib.—Fizzle.

There are so many of these in this vicinity just now, (and there will be another final one next Tuesday), that to prevent an mistakes, it should be borne in mind that the fizzle of which we now write occurred at Glendale, Kinbuck township, Wednesday evening. Bro. Moore, in his perspective view of the county, for some reason which is past finding out, selected Glendale as a field for the commencement of pastoral political labors. To insure a successful opening, there were scattered stunning notices all over the township a week previous, informing the people of the proposed "grand rally," and in response, the crowds came in vast numbers until there were fully twenty-five people present upon the evening, and at the place designated. Bro. Moore, who never quails before any audience no matter how large, was in attendance supported by R. G. Atkinson and Dr. Venn.

He gave vent to his feelings in an hour's speech, and then fearing the people were not sufficiently punished, called upon Messrs. Atkinson and Venn to complete the work. They did it, and then Bro. Moore, who had at the commencement of the exercises announced another meeting for Friday night, withdrew the same, and remarked that it was not necessary to assemble again, an opinion which seemed to be heartily coincided in by the small boys, and the half dozen men, who made up the audience. No more work in a Liberal-Democratic way will be tried in Kilbuck; and it is currently reported that one of the speakers felt it incumbent upon him to circulate around the next day and disseminate the intelligence that "meetin's anyhow didn't make voters." Everybody knowing his sad experience, believed, while they pitied him.

Kilbuck is good for the usual majority for the Republican Ticket.

New and Nobby Styles

Of hats and caps at Wm. Fleming & Co's., 139 Wood street.

BREVITIES

....The Allegheny Board of Poor Directors meet this afternoon at two o'clock.

....The Third ward, Allegheny, Republican Club will hold a meeting this evening at their Wigwam.

....An evening paper locates a tillerman on a hose carriage. Chief Engineer White says this is about on a par with their political statements.

....C. Upperman was yesterday arrested on a warrant, issued by Deputy Mayor Neillie, on charge of having struck Mrs. Anna Burgins with a poker.

....Chief Clark, of Allegheny has recovered the watch stolen from Miss Cooper, teacher in the Third ward school, Allegheny. It was found hidden in the yard.

....Robt. McGonnigle, the Secretary of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors, has paid out $445.62 to the poor of Allegheny and traveling poor during the past month.

....John Lenkard, who has just completed six months term at the Workhouse, was yesterday re-appointed to that institution by Deputy Mayor Neillie of Allegheny.

....On Wednesday night, as the Greeley procession was passing on the South Side, a man in the line knocked down a boy of ten, cutting his head, because he cheered for Grant.

....Letters of Administration have been taken out by S. A. McClelland, Esq., on the estate of the late Hon. John Mellon. The personal property of deceased amounted to $50,000.

....Chief Irwin yesterday received a dispatch from Oil City stating that Thomas Dohahue, who lately escaped from the Work-house at Claremont, had been arrested in that city for burglary.

....John Higgins, a deserter from the United States cavalry, who was arrested in Allegheny a few days ago and sent west to his company, jumped from the cars at Indianapolis, Ind., and escaped.

....Deputy Mayor Neillee, of Allegheny, had four common cases yesterday morning, one of whom, Ellen McCarty, was sent to the Work House for sixty days, on charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

....A man named James Carothers was crossing Penn street, near Eleventh yesterday forenoon when he was knocked down and run over by a runaway horse. He was badly bruised and cut about the head, though no bones were broken. He was removed to his home in Lawrenceville.

....Yesterday morning a woman's shawl was found near the Monongahela river at the foot of Thirteenth street, in Birmingham, which gave suspicion that a suicide had been committed. The articles were taken to the office of Justice Hoer, in East Birmingham. The discovery created considerable talk on the South side, though no clue to the mystery has yet been found.

....An alarm of fire was struck from box No. 46, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused by the burning of a chimney on Penn street. The Vigilant Hook and Ladder truck on its way to the fire, collied with a country wagon in Cherry alley, near Liberty street. The wagon was badly wrecked, and Johnson Black, the tillerman of the truck, was thrown off and badly insured in the side.

....A grand Republican mass meeting and torchlight procession, is to come off this (Friday evening,) at Greensburgh. Fifteen Grant clubs of Westmoreland county, and several from adjoining counties are expected to be in attendance, and from Allegeny county are cordially invited. They can go on an afternoon train and return on a U. P. M., train.

Hon. John Scott, Hon. Wayne McVeach, Hon. G. W. Scofield and Hon. E. B. Carnahan, are expected to deliver addresses.

The gathering will be large, the speaking excellent, and the lafeh string of the Greensburgers out for all visitors. Old Democratic Westmoreland will shake from the Conemaugh, to the Youghiogheny, with this great Republican ground swell.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Dedication of the New School House in the Springfield District—Interesting Exercises—Addresses by Rev. W. R. Ford, Judge Kirkpatrick and Prof. Geo. J. Luckey.

Last evening the new school building in the Springfield district, the second precinct of the Twelfth ward, was formally dedicated by some very pleasant and interesting exercises in the audience hall of the building. The schoolhouse is situated on the corner of Smallman and Thirty-first streets, fronting on Smallman street, and is one of the largest and finest school buildings in the city. The corner stone was laid in June, 1870, and was completed ready for occupancy in the first part of last month.

The building is 110x87 feet, and contains fifteen large recitation rooms, besides the office of the principal, and a large audience hall. The cost of the building and furnishing was $51,000, and of the lot $25,000. Of this amount the Directors are in debt about $50,000. The architecture of the building is similar to the school buildings in the Oakland and Liberty districts.

The exercises of last evening were opened by an address by Rev. W. B. Watkins, D. D., on the duties of parents in encouraging the teachers and pupils of our common schools. The address was eloquent and interesting, and was listened to with the closest attention by his audience. The address was followed by one from Judge Kirkpatrick, whose subject—"Education"—was ably treated.

George J. Luckey, Esq., City Superintendent, then made a very brief, but pointed address on "Teachers." The speaker alluded to the reputation which Pittsburgh has acquired for her interest for people's rights in educational matters. Throughout the whole United States Pittsburgh was known as the City of School Houses. With a population of eighty-six thousand, Pittsburgh has thirty-four public school buildings in the ward—but one in the city has well arranged school facilities. Within the last four years the attendance of our public schools had increased from four thousand to ten thousand. This was owing to our excellent facilities and the influence of our public men. The speaker eloquently urged the importance of the education of the masses. The of duties of the teacher, if conscious done, were a more severe and worrying nature than of any other profession. They could not please everybody and they were continually growled at by some one. The speaker illustrated this with years experience, and had been growled at about an equal length of time. However it had not affected him very seriously—he had not fallen away very much.

Rev. W. R. Ford, the Principal of the school, stated that the Springfield school was organized in 1870. In exactly four weeks after the new organization was first talked of a temporary building was constructed, and three hundred children were instructed within its walls. At present there are 410 children enrolled.

The children of the Grammar department then gave a marching exercise to the music of the organ. The exercise was performed with an exactness that was very complimentary to the efficient Principal, Prof. Ford. The exercises were interspersed by singing by the class under the direction of Prof. J. M. Darling, the vocal teacher, and closed with the doxology.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Another Incendiarism.

About three o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in a shed in the rear of a carpenter shop owned by Mr. Wilkinson, on First alley, Allegheny. Before the firemen arrived the carpenter shop was in flames and as it was filled with combustible material it burned very rapidly. The flames spread to an adjoining stable, and in the latter, carry with a shed destroyed and a cow was burned to death. The rear of the dwelling house of Mr. Steinker, and the upper part of the house of Mr. Ganing were destroyed. With the carpenter shop, six tool chests belonging to workmen were destroyed.

Mr. Wilkinson's loss will reach $1,200, on which there is no insurance. The aggregated loss of the workmen will probably amount to five hundred dollars, and is not insured. Mr. Graving, whose house was somewhat damaged, will probably lose three hundred dollars, including the value of the cow. He is fully insured. Steinker's loss is estimated at about one thousand dollars, and is also covered by insurance.

The neighborhood of the fire is very thickly settled and the department deserve great credit for the exertions which prevented a general conflagration. There seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary, though there is not the sligh est clue to the perpetrator. There had been no fire in the carpenter shop during the day nor in that city.

Buchanan Letter List, October 4.

Buckhame Isabela, Barrett William, Clark John, Cunningham N., Cranel Ell, Dunlap David D., Davis David E., Dunkler Kate, Fairfield S. S., Farrell Catharine, Fisher Mr., Groff J. B., Gilmore Amanda L., Grim Philip, Hopkins I., Harris E. J., Harris John W., Hays Chas. A., Henry H., Insley John, John David, Jordan J. L., Jones Thomas J., Joslin Maion, King T. J., Kratz George, Kennelly John, Kadel Louisa, Kennedy Albert, King J., Kunzler John, Kline A. W., Lewis Mary, Lang Andrew, Lower J., Miller J., Miller C., Mathews John W., Matthews W. B., McGlochen, Patrick, McConnell Mary, McGinn Wm. J., McCormick James, Maquire Sadie, McLonald W. S., McKibben A. B., McFarland Mike, McLonald Mathew, Nicholls R. S., Nassbery Ed., Nuff John, Orr & Bro. Charles, Piper Hettie, Powell Thos. E., Page Wm., Phillips Oliver O., Roberts Henry, Ragan John, Row Charles, Rickey David, Reinmel John, Schwartz Jacob, Shanon Dicks, Shuber Elise, Smithson & Sons, Stewart Eliza, Stewart Emma, Stewart Jennie, Stevenson R. M., Smith Robert, dairyman, Snider William, Taylor Mary E., Taylor Benjamin or John, Warger Madame, Wilson H. B., Wertz George P., Wilson John, Wrigtson Wm., Warel John, Werling D, Young Jacob, Young Wm.

CHAS. HORN, Postmaster.

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong and yet so flexible and its motions so easy and gentle, that we feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor and gave to it, as they are called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them are coming in rapidly

Letters Held for Postage Oct. 4th, 1872.

—Mary A. Brown, Dingarmon, Ohio, 3c; James M. Bingham, Oil City, Pa., 1c; Wm. Chandley, Beaver Falls, Pa., 1c; I. F. Guiste, Richmond, Va., 1c; Mrs. R. Hammell, Meadville, Pa., 3c; Geo. Lambert, Madera, Pa., 3c; McVay, Wright & Co., Braddocks Field, Pa., 1c; Geo. Nash, P. O. Box 4,858, New York City, 3c; W. T. Wiley, Washington, Pa., 1.

Attention Speculators.

There are from 20 to 30 buildings, full-grown vineyards and orchards to be sold at the great auction sale of Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company. See advertisement in another bolumn of this page.

Mantles.

Marbleized or marble, grates and furnaces. The most place to buy is at the well-known house of James Old, No. 193 Liberty street. Call and examine. 6

KITTANING.

An Error Corrected—Full Details of the Grand Daylight Meeting.

By the accidental delay of the special messenger, employed by our reporter, to bring his account of the daylight demonstration in Kittaning, to Pittsburgh, we were unavoidably led into a misunderstanding of the telegrams, which followed, and hence incorrectly announced that no daylight mass meeting had been held. From our reporters notes since received, we learn that about ten o'clock the daylight procession formed, and marched through the principal streets. The demonstration proved to be a grand success, both in point of numbers and general appearance. It was fully two miles in length, and contained over three thousand men. Grant and Wilson Marching Clubs from the following places were in line: Leechburg, Mount Joy, Taylor's Run, Kelly's Station Minersville, Rural Village, Reston, Brady's Bend. There were also bands from Wellington, Dayton, and Orrville, each accompanied by large delegations. The Marching Club led the column and were followed by citizens on foot and in carriages. Col. Wm. Sirwell was Chief Marshall, with a large corps of aids. Among other interesting features of the display, a saw mill and lath mill in full operation. All the trades were represented, together with the professions, &c., with appropriate representations. The character of the demonstration may be understood, from the fact that it was universally conceded to, far exceeds the gathering of 64 and '68, which were regarded as remarkable in those days.

After the procession had gone over the route, ranks were broken, and a mass meeting organized, in front of Buffington's on Jefferson street, which was presided over by the following officers:

President.—Ephraim Buffington.

Vice Presidents.—Henry Truby, Thomas Merideth, John Baxter, C. Nuff, Sheriff Kelly, Thomas Logan, Jno. Reid, Sr., Wm. Hamilton, Jas. Moore, Capt. Nicholson, Major Cochran, J. W. Ambrose, C. Rumberger, D. P. Marshall, Stephen Forester and Sheriff Sloan.

Secretaries.—J. Wolf, Isaac Barclay, G. Crosby and Chas. McClathey.

AN OLD VETERAN.

One of the Vice Presidents, John Reid, Sr., is almost one hundred years old. He has always voted the Republican ticket, and does'nt propose to change his political opinions at this late day.

Stirring addresses were made by Hon. J. W. F. White and Hon. Thomas Howard, which held the audience for nearly three hours. The meeting adjourned about five o'clock, just in time to allow the people to secure refreshments and prepare for the grand demonstration of the evening, of which our special telegram gave full particulars.

Altogether, Kittanning has never hertofore witnessed such a display, and the managers deserve the highest praise for the manner in which it was conducted to such a successful result.

EAST LIBERTY DEMONSTRATION.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements Last Evening.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Grand Review at East Liberty held a meeting last evening at the office of Dr. Gross.

The following appointments were made:

Chief Marshal, J. McCreighton.

J. H. Stewart, Chief of Staff.

A. L. Pearson, A. G.

First Corps, South Side—Col. Joseph Brown, Marshal.

First Division—Col. H. B. Hays.

To consist of all clubs above Monongahela Bridge.

Second Division—Col. J. W. Ballentine.

To consist of all clubs below Monongahela Bridge.

Second Corps, North Side—J. E. B. Dalzell, Marshal.

First Division—A. P. Callow.

To consist of all clubs east of Federal street.

Second Division—W. P. Hunker.

To consist of all clubs west of Federal street.

Third Corpse, between the rivers—Gen. J. B. Sanderson, Marshal.

First division—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth wards, Frank Ardary.

Second Division—Col. H. Armstrong, Marshal of city and county clubs.

Frank Ardary stated that he would furnish all the horses necessary for Knap's battery.

The corps and division commanders are requested to meet at three o'clock this afternoon at Postmaster Stewart's office. As the time for completing arrangements is very short it is absolutely necessary that all the gentlemen should be promptly on hand.

MASS MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

The Third Ward, Allegheny Germans in Motion.

The German Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny City, held a meeting last evening. There was a large attendance, notwithstanding the meeting had not been advertised, and that Fritz Hasserack spoke at the next corner.

Emanuel Schweizer, Esq., member of the County Exec utive Committee, introduced Col. Gerst as Chairman, who nominated a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Maj. C. F. Bolde was then introduced as speaker of the evening.

The Major in a forcible manner attacked the record of the Liberal Reformers, contrasted them unfavorably with the Republican party. The Apostles of old, happily remarking that it would have been quite an astonishing thing to the old Hebrews, if Samuel or James had gone to Rome. The public, defending himself for not having taken a cool $15,000. With eloquent words the speaker entered upon the financial and industrial conditions and prosperity of this country, a topic, he justly remarked, such eminent economists and free traders as Schurz did not dare to discuss before the laboring men and mechanics of this country. A comparison of the records of Hartranft and Buckalew was greatly applauded.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the entire Republican ticket.

Mantels.

Marble, Slate and Marbleized Marble Mantels. A large assortment of all colors and patterns on hand and for sale lower than can be tought elsewhere. No city in the country has so large a stock to select from. Orders filled at short notice. We will duplicate any bills at New York prices, carriage, &c., added. I have all advantages in their manufacture, viz., steam power to saw, rub and polish, and have no middle men to deal with the Tweed. Where steam power is used to do all the above work. I am now putting together my new machinery for cutting out mouldings on fronts of Mantles, an entirely new machine, which as yet has never been done before in any country by machinery. This will enable me to do work still cheaper, faster and better. Marble is and will be used for Mantels from time immemorial. The world has never been able to get a substitute equal to it yet. Slate, iron, wood and stone have all been tried, but are now only used for inferior Mantels. Persons in want of good Mantels, Grates, Fronts and Fenders can get the best and cheapest at the old and reliable works, 319 and 321 Liberty street.

MWF. W. W. WALLACE.

Kitchen & Beggs, Dealers in Millinery, Straw Goods, Trimmings and Notions. No. 122 Federal Street, Allegheny.

The above firm is now receiving daily all the latest novelties in Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Embroideries, Laces, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, &c., to which they would respectfully call the attention of the trade and customers.

They desire to return thanks for the liberal patronage they have received from the ladies of the city and vicinity and will in the future, as in the past, carry with a stock and stroyed and a cow was burned to death. The sustain such prices as will entitle them to an increase of patronage. They have purchased for the fall trade a large stock of millinery and fancy goods of the finest quality, and will endeavor to retain the name so justly won of selling good goods at low prices. Ladies desiring anything in their line will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. 3

First Opening of Fall and Winter Styles in Millinery Goods.

Having removed from my old stand on Federal street to No. 42, North Diamond, opposite City Hall, three doors from Federal St., Allegheny City, and thoroughly refitted the same, I shall be pleased to welcome my friends and customers at my new rooms on next Saturday, Oct. 5th, when I propose to give my first opening of the season. I have recently returned from the East, where I purchased a new and complete stock of Fall and Winter styles in Millinery, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, etc., and having engaged competent help, am now prepared to furnish my customers with anything in the millinery line, at short notice and guarantee satisfaction.

C. BROOS,
No. 42 North Diamond
Allegheny City.

3

At the One Price House

Of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, all goods are marked down to the very lowest prices from which no deviation is ever made.

Mr. James Miller, No. 48 Federal street, Allegheny, has a large assortment of building material on hand, consisting of sewer pipe, fire-brick, ground clay, terra cotta work, vitrified stone pipe, chimney tops, flue linings, window caps, cement, the celebrated Calumet sewer pipe, lawn vases, and other material, which he offers at the very lowest rates and in large or small quantities. Contractors will find it to their advantage to purchase at No. 48.

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beatifully situated property, at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold at private sale, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homstead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

All the New Styles

In hats and caps at the one price emporium of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

Important Announcement.

Though great attention is paid to keeping up the supply of ready-made clothing at Mr. Sutmeyer & Co's. Allegheny, this feature is not made a specialty to the exclusion of everything else; but in filling orders in the custom department, where there will always be found the choicest assortment of fine cloths, domestic and foreign fabrics, which any style of a suit will be made according to the wishes of the patron. Young gentlemen, leave your order at Sutmeyer's, corner of Federal and South Diamond street, Allegheny.

An Immense Stock

Of hats and caps for fall wear, at wholesale and retail, may now be found at the establishment of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street. We recommend all classes of buyers to call and examine the goods and ascertain the nature of the inducements offered at this house before buying anything in this line. Recollect that all goods are marked at the lowest prices, and sold strictly on the one price system. Merchants and buyers at retail will find it equally advantageous to deal with this house.

City and Country Merchants

Can find goods entirely adapted to their trade in the immense and varied stock of hats and caps at the one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

THE OIL PRODUCERS' STRIKE.

How the Case Stands—A General Suspension in the Oil Regions—Spirit of the Movement—The Unanimity Among the Producers—An Association to be Formed.

The great exitement in the Oil Regions over the suspension of operations at the wells still continues, but s attended with so much harmony of feeling tat the result,—the almost total stoppage of the production—has been attained without violence, so far as appears to be known to the papers inthe Oil Regions. The Oil City *Derrick*, referring to the magnitude of the movement, says

"That a business producing three millions of dollars a month and employing ten thousand laboring men an fifty millions of capital should be entirely suspnded, dried-up, stopped still as death by a mutual, voluntary agreement made and perfected by all parties interested within the space of tendays—this is a statement that staggers belief—a spectacle